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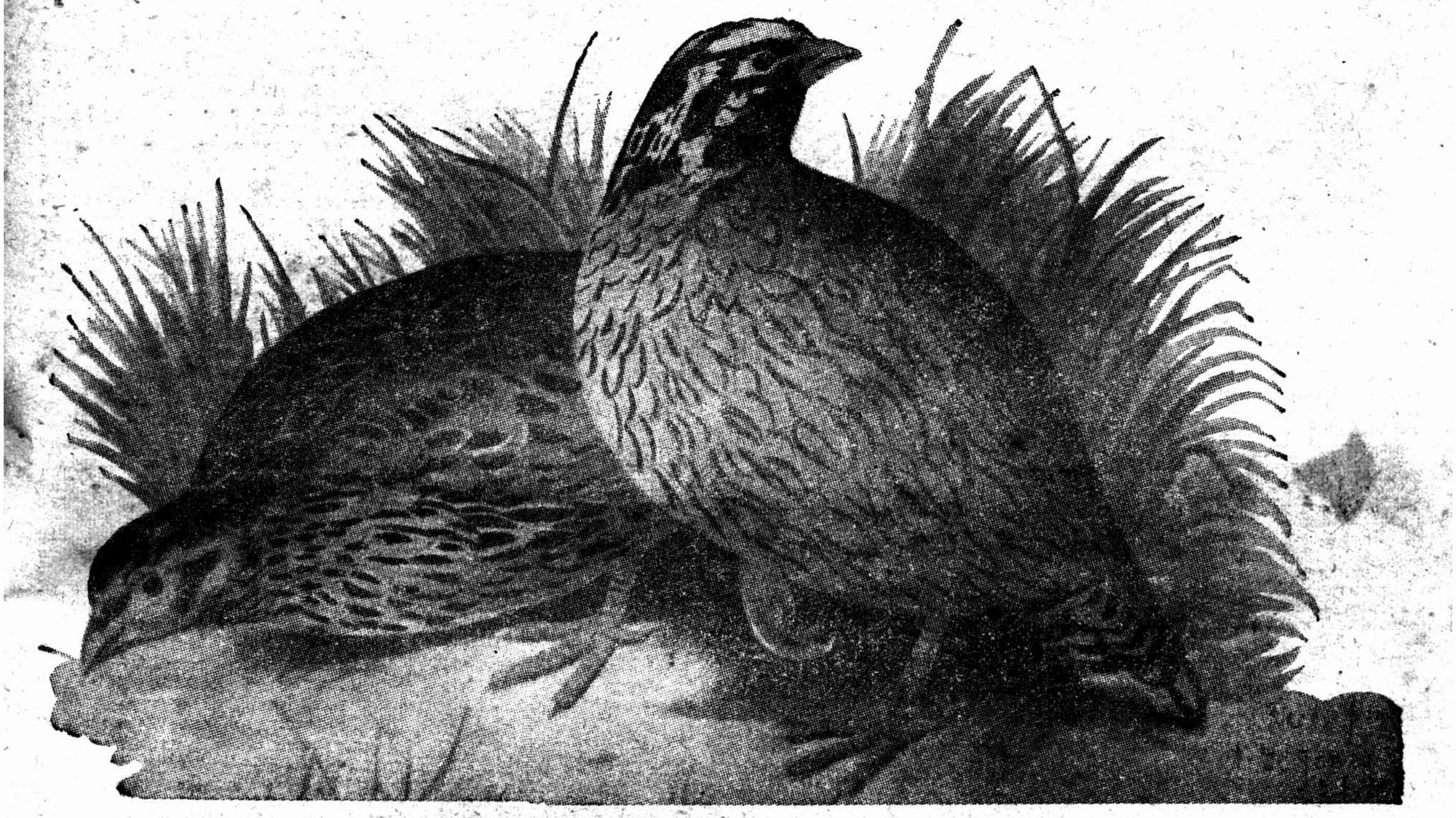
RARE BIRD, LAST SEEN IN 1876



★

Mr. Dillon Ripley. a Yale ornithologist togetber with a batch of scientists is leading an expedition to Nepal in search of specimens of a rare bird, known as "ophrysia Supercitiona, which resembles a partridge.

The bird whose picture is reproduced is also known as "The Mountain Quail". It was described in 1846 by J. E. Gray, and he gave the locality as "India" with a query. In December 1876, Major G. Carwithen got one bird on the eastern slopes of Sher-Ka-Danda close to Naini Tal at an elevation of 7000 feet. No specimens have turned up since. It seems to be a migratory bird arriving in winter and its flight is heavy, slow and short.

NIZAM AS KING OF DIAMONDS

(See Page 5)

GAEKWAR AND HALIFAX REFUSED BUILDING LICENSE!

IN post-war Britain the richest man in the world cannot spend more than dol. 40 on house repairs without an official permit. And he's lucky if he gets one. He cannot operate a car except for business, buy more than his coupon allowance of clothes or entertain on a lavish scale. His rations are the same as for everyone else and all his wealth won't buy him any one of a thousand things manufactured for "export only".

But Britain's rich—and there are many of them despite high taxation—can easily satisfy the urge to spend. They can travel, at home or abroad, buy property and furniture, paintings, jewels and costly objects d'art. They can go in for expensive hobbies, and dispose of oceans of cash in what might be termed the unrationed business of living.

In normal times rich men invest a lot of their wealth in pretentious homes. They build marble swimming pools in their gardens. To-day in Britain this form of extravagance is barred. Anything approaching luxury building is out of the question, and more often than not the least ambitious of schemes meets with stern disapproval.

Gaekwar's Plans Held Up

Typical of many a Croesus frustrated on this score is the Maharaja Geakwar of Baroda. At least his problem is typical, if not the size of his bank balance. For all his dol. 200,000,000 fortune and his income of dol. 23,000 a day, he can't get a license to spend dol. 48,000 for the improvement of one of his English estates. For a building permit the Maharaja must take his place in the queue, at the tail end of a long line of farm workers.

The 39-year-old Indian prince plans to become a British farmer for six months of the year, with his own herd of Guernsey cows, pigs and poultry. For the purpose he bought 89 acres of land and a five-bedroomed house near Box Hill, in Surrey. Last year, after much deliberation in official quarters, he was granted permission to redecorate the house, renovate two lodges and four cottages for his Indian servants and build cowsheds and a dairy on the estate.

Now the Maharaja wants to go further. He has plans for the building of a guest annex, a sun lounge on one of the lawns and two cottages for gardeners whose present homes are six miles away; he wants to straighten out a widing drive through the estate, erect a stone portico over the entrance and move the main gates.

The local authority, Dorking District Council, turned down the whole scheme. Many farm and other essential workers in the area are in need of houses, and the council has power to license only dol. 24,000 worth of building work a month. Welcome as he is as a resident in the locality, and despite the fact that he would be bringing Indian money to Britain, the wealthy Maharajah could not be allowed to use up Dorking's entire building work a month. Welcome as work of such minor importance. The case is being kept "on file" for review at a later date.

All over the country, in architects' offices, building plans and improvement schemes are being held "on file'. No architect would waste his time on a grandiose project, but property owners are always ready to submit smaller schemes which with a little luck might be passed by the licensing authority.

Halifax Lives In Cottage

Viscount Halifax, former British ambassador to the U.S., took a chance and lost when last year he gave away his 60-room mansion, Hickleton Hall, in Yorkshire—to save taxes—and planned to convert a wing of the stables into a residence. He was refused a license for the work, partly, no doubt, because he owns another large mansion elsewhere in Yorkshire. Instead of the stables, Lord Halifax now uses a small cottage when he visits his Hickleton estate.

More fortunate was the 29-year-old Duke of Rutland, owner of 18,000 acres in Derbyshire. After waiting nearly a year he was granted permission to spend dol. 12,000 on a central heating system and other improvements in a 16th century inn on his estate. The duke lives at the inn during the winter months. His ancient Belvoir castle and his summer residence, Haddon Hall, which dated from the 12th centuy, are difficult to heat and lack the comforts of the small modernized "pub." However, duke was given a license to convert the inn into a first-class hotel which would attract foreign visitors. Good hotels, playing an important part in Britain's tourist trade and thereby earning foreign currency, usually receive special consideration.

Many Empty Mansions

In London, wealthy Lord Ellesmere was refused permission to renovate his fine mansion, Bridgewater House, overlooking Greenpark. It was twice damaged by bombs and could not be restored to its former grandeur only at great cost. Lord Ellesmere sold the house, the largest private house in London after Buckingham palace, for dol. 1,000,000.

Like many another magnificent private residence in Britain, Bridgewater House stands empty, its windows boarded, its further uncertain In many cases the once-rich owners cannot meet the cost of repairs or the taxes payable when a house is occupied. But other property owners who still have money are in no better position because of their wealth. The work they would like done is not of sufficient importance to the nation to warrant the spending of valuable building materials and labour.

Britain's remarkable achievement in providing new homes for well over 600,000 families since the end of the war would not have been possible if building controls had not been strictly maintained.

Unfortunately for Britain's middle-income people, those who would normally buy their own houses, there is no control over the selling price of houses that are not new. As a result, even houses of moderate size change hands at absurdly high prices. The best of them go to the rich.

Cash turnover in real estate reached a record level in London last year. The boom is due partly to business enterprise and partly to heavy buying by individuals for their own use. Prevented from modernizing their old, large mansions, which anyway cost more than they are worth to run, people with money are willing to pay fancy prices for houses which do not require renovation.

If they cannot find what they want in Britain, there is nothing to stop them from going to Ireland, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, the colonies or any other country in the sterling area.

Hundreds of rich Britons have bought estates or houses in Ireland, where good food is plentiful and taxes are low. Among those who have done so are much wealthy land owners as the Dukes of Westminster and Devonshire, and Barons Darebury and Decies. Many fine old houses which have been unoccupied for years and would have fallen to ruins have been taken over and repaired. In Ireland up to dol. 2,000 may be spent on renovations without a permit.

The Irish Government, determined to make something out of this "invasion by cheque book", as someone in Dublin called it, introduced a special stamp duty on the purchase of property by immigrants. The duty is expected to bring in dol. 1,200,000 this year.

Sunny South Africa is equally popular among wealthy Britons. The Marquess of Tavistock, heir to the Duke of Bedford's dol. 40,000,000, plans to buy a large farm there. One of Britain's wealthiest women. One Philip Hill, whose financier husband died three years ago leaving dol. 12,000,000, spent last winter in South Africa and decided to settle. These are but two of the richest. There are hundreds of others.

So many people have been taking or sending money to South Africa that the British Government has been forced to clamp down on capital transfers except those for approved purposes. Emigrants are not effected by the new regulations. Since the end of the war some 300,000,000 dollars (in sterling) has escaped from Britain to South Africa.

PRINCESS MARGARET WAS ONE OF THE BRIDESMAIDS AT THE WEDDING OF LADY MARGARETE GERTON, PRINCESS ELIGABETH'S LADY-IN-WAITING, AND MR. JOHN COLVILLE, THE PRINCESS'S PRIVATE SECRETARY. WHICH WAS A TTENDED BY THE KING AND QUEEN.

Visit Overseas Friends

BERMUDA is another favourite spot for austerity-weary Britons. Last year they spent 4,000,000 dollars buying property there. One millionaire, Francis Francis, has just bought an island in the West Indies where he has started a fruit and cocoanut plantation. Composer Ivor Novello has acquired a winter retreat in Jamaica.

Rich folk who don't want to emigrate can take long vacations, again anywhere in the sterling area the sunnier parts preferred. In the Bahamas, British "paradise isle" off Florida, a newspaper had reason to comment on Britons "with money to burn'. A South African newspaper referring to large numbers of wealthy, pleasure-seeking visitors from the U.K., said "None of these people are workers. They are just misfits drawn to the union by prospects of sunshine and plentiful food"

Britons cannot spend dollars on holiday trips to the America. But they can pay their fare in sterling, and rely upon friends overseas to provide the dollars. The Earl of Carnarvon, who owns about 6,000 acres, was a guest of his family on Long Island earlier this year. The Earl and Countess of Sefton, with 34,000 acres, visited a relative in Florida, Viscount and Lady Esher stayed with relatives in New York. And so the list goes on.

Every luxury liner leaving these shores carries its quota of moneyed gentry, of people whose wealth allows them to seek greater comfort in foreign countries. One liner, the elegantly fitted Andes, recently completed a five-week luxury cruise to South America, the first post-war trip of its kind. Fare for a first-class suite de luxe for two was 2,600 dollars. Holiday makers had no dollars but they could spend as much sterling as they liked on the boat.

At home, more money than ever before is being spent on bloodstock breeding and training, favourite hobby of the rich. Buyers last year spent well over 2,000,000 dollars on yearlings at one sales centre alone. Prices between 17,000 dollars and 32,000 dollars are common, while the Maharaja of Baroda, with more money to spend than anyone else, has paid upto 117,000 dollars for a yearling colt. In the past three years the Maharaja, has spent nearly 2,000,000 dollars on race-horses, not to mention the cost of running his stables.

Collectors of paintings are paying the highest prices ever recorded. At a recent auction in Chislehurst, Kent, two men spent 120,000, dollars monchalantly bidding against each other for two or three "masters" At Christie's salesroom, London, Walter Hutchinson, publisher and race-horse owner paid 172,200 dollars for an angling picture by Constable, "Stratford Mill". Mr. Hutchinson collects paintings as one of his hobbies. He plans to use one of London's finest showhouses, Derby House, for which he paid about 1,200,000 dollars, as a permanent art gallery for his 3,000 sporting paintings and prints.

Spend In Other Ways

OTHER men combine an expensive hobby with business. Millionaire William Riley is one. Having made a pile of money as a manufacturer of glassware for luxury liners and hotels, he is now putting his spare cash in films.

London fine art auctioneers report a tremendous wave of enthusiasm for antiques, furniture, silver and especially jewels. At recent sales, nine Chippendale chairs went for 24,360 dollars, a Louis XVI chest of drawers for 28,500 dollars an Edward VI "salt-cellar" for 22,800 dollars. Some lady of money and leisure is using a 34-piece Queen Anne toilet service bought for 31,200 dollars. A pair of ancient vases went for 52,500 dollars, and 13,200 dollars was the price paid for a 1901 gold horse-racing trophy. Some wealthy collector is the proud new possessor ofa suit of steel armor knocked down for 8,400 dollars. Thousands of articles change hands every month at prices only the very rich can afford.

Sales of jewels are always well attended by eager bidders. A private purchase surprised the big professional dealers in diamonds at Christie's when he intervened with a bid of 40,800 dollars for a single step-cut diamond ring of 11 carats. At an earlier sale an 18-carat single diamond ring realized 76,000 dollars, and a pair of diamond ear pendants brought 100,000 dollars.

The rich can spend their money in many other ways. The maximum price of a restaurant meal is 2,50 dollars, but there is no control over drinks. Prices of rationed foods are fixed, but most delicacies are unrationed, scarce, and therefore so costly that only the wealthy can afford them.

Their gardens can be stocked with expensive plants, and they can employ as many gardeners as necessary to tend them. They can have as many servants as they like. They can run yatch, but not boats using gasoline; they can spend fabulous sums on fur coats and other clothes to the value of their clothing coupons. They can hire taxis and if they want a new car there is no limit to the prices they may pay, though they are not allowed to run it without a good reason. One millionaire has just paid 40,000 dollars for a Rolls Royce. The coachwork was built to

(Continued On Page 27)

AUSTERITY HITS BRITAIN'S RICH

(BY W. G. MATTERS)

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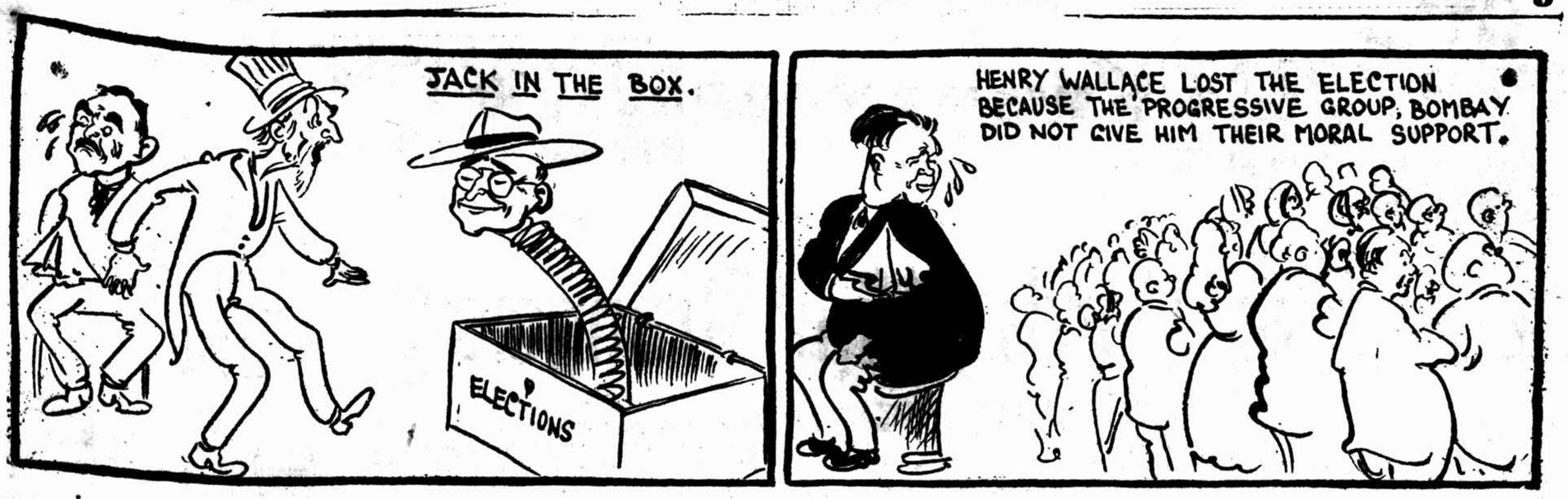
JACK IN THE BOX.
ELECTIONS
HENRY WALLACE LOST THE ELECTION BECAUSE THE PROGRESSIVE GROUP, BOMBAY DID NOT GIVE HIM THEIR MORAL SUPPORT.

Between You And Me

BY "ME"

Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya has been chosen as our new 'Rashtrapati', the highest honour which Free India can bestow on one of its eminent sons. When the late Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose snatched away the honour from Dr. Pattabhi at Tripuri the latter exclaimed in the words of Napolean "That man has missed me, my destiny". But the person who was reported to have met his Waterloo at Tripuri has now emerged as the destiny man of Jaipur. The election was a neck-to-neck race between Dr. Pattabhi and Babu Purshottamdas Tandon to the point of a dead-heat. "Every Andhra feels that he has grown six inches taller after hearing the result of Dr. Pattabhi's election as President of the Congress," remarked an Andhra Minister of the Madras Cabinet. Andhra Desa was one of the pioneer provinces to line up with Mahatma Gandhi in the days of the Non-Cooperation Movement. Along with Bardoli, Andhra was also listed for the No-Tax Campaign, fulfilling all the conditions stipulated by the Mahatma. What would have been the course of India's freedom struggle but for the unfortunate happenings at Chauri Chaura, is one of the big "Ifs" of history. By a strange coincidence of circumstances, Andhra Desa missed the Congress Presidential honour. And now Dr. Pattabhi has annexed the trophy for his province.

Dr. Pattabhi has been a Congress worker since 1916 and has shared the ups and downs of the Congress. He has been termed as the "Brahmin interpreter of a Bania philosopher". In some respects, he was the Mahatma's "inner voice". A versatile personality with amazing grasp of facts and figures, Dr. Pattabhi is a veritable "Walking Encyclopaedia". His prodigious memory is his reference book, and he can reel off tons of words without notice. When he was in jail he used to scan the column of a newspaper for a few minutes, and then repeat the same verbatim, much to the delight of his colleagues. He ran his own kitchen for the politicals in jail and used to exhibit a fastidious taste in the culinary art. "Pattabhi must cook, and Sambarmurti must eat" was a current coin in the jail. Dr. Pattabhi has a fine ear for music and other kindred arts, and though a Gandhian is not a kill-joy. His fluent tongue is excelled by his facile pen and he is a prolific writer on politics and profiles.

* * *

Dr. Pattabhi succeeds a great leader and takes charge when the Indian National Congress is on the cross-roads In one sense, he has been chosen as the 'liquidator' of the Congress in its present settings and to prepare that body to its new task, in the context of a free constitution for India, and the President of the Indian Republic as the Head of the State in future. Meanwhile, he has to act as an effective liaison between the Government and the people, to reconcile their differences and team them together for the battle of "Four Freedoms". A certain amount of war-weariness has come over our people, who think that the days of sacrifices are over and the time has come for cashing on them. This mentality is responsible for many of the ills of public life and administration, like corruption profiteering and black-marketing. The rift between Government policies and popular demands is widening day by day, and the Congress ideal of bringing the fruits of freedom to the door of the millions of Daridra Narayans of India in terms of brighter life and better amenities will be lost, if the rot is allowed to set in. People should be made to realise their responsibilities more than their privileges, and the Government should be made to rely more on public opinion than on instruments of law and order. Dr. Pattabhi is a man of the people and is eminently suited to balance the forces between the governmental machinery and popular will and enlist the joint forces for the benefit of the common man. As a leader of the States people, he can integrate and streamline Indian States administration and thereby hasten the realisation of the ideal of 'One State and One People'. Dr. Pattabhi has always been a back-bencher, and has kept himself aloof from the lures of office and job politics. As Congress President, he can prove to be the destiny man for the journey's end.

* * *

From Dr. Pattabhi to President Truman is a diversion to Mid-West politics. The U.S. ballot box has not only sprung surprises, but has swept the American politicians off their moorings. The American President, who was made a dark horse by propagandist punters, has upset the Stakes and annexed the blue riband of the U.S. politics. This upset is a staggering blow to the American party bosses and the spoon-fed world press. George Bernard Shaw, commenting on the results, tersely remarked that it did not make two-pence worth of difference as to who got in; but the implications are more far-reaching than the atomic shavian wit. A Yugoslav statesman declared that the only difference between the candidates was that the one had a moustache and the other didn't. This explains all the difference between 'face saving' and 'face shaving' politics. Truman has been described as the middle-of-the-road man, with a middle-class background But he is dead-set against middle men profiteers and the Plutocrats of Wall Street, whose spokesman was Thomas Dewey. More important than Tom Dewey and his flowery speeches, is the machine that put him on the top and the men who ran it. Mr. John Foster Dulles, who was the main spring of Dewey propaganda machine, is the leader of the slogan "Let us fight to the last European against the Russians". Behind him were Winthrop Aldrich of the Chase National Bank and Harold Tolbott of the Chrysler Executive and other big guns of Wall Street. The processions, country-wide rallies and pin-up demonstrations in support of Thomas Dewey were flood-lit and became banner headliners in the American press. In one of his electioneering speeches in Arizona, Mr. Dewey threw an atom bomb by declaring that the development of atomic energy should not be a governmental monopoly. When the United Nations is debating over the world machinery for the control of atomic power, and the Russians are suspicious about the American "bona fides", Dewey is prepared to hand over the secret of the atom to Wall Street capitalists. No wonder the ballot box sealed his fate.

* * *

The new world emerging from Mr. Truman's Democratic sweep is a knock-out blow to the pretensions of politicians and gallop tipsters. These polling institutions subsidised by the almighty dollar of Wall Street employ thousands of investigators, analysts, collators and collaborators to bamboozle public opinion under the cover of testing its reactions. According to the poll experts, Truman had no chance and ought to have been defeated from the start. But contrary to their forecasts, President Truman seized the lead from the beginning and maintained it till Dewey conceded his defeat. Many hard things are usually said against democracy and its instrument of ballot box. The polling booth is said to be a blind alley, with no room for wise choice. Politicians may prattle, but Democracy knows how to take care of itself. The ballot box, which plumped for Truman, threw Churchill out in the last Khaki election. Democracy has no need for a man of war in time of peace. The return of Truman is a vote for "status quo". American Democracy wants a safe man, and is not prepared to back a dark horse when the scare of a third world war is looming large. Truman may not be an ideal administrator, but it is better to trust the devil you know than trust the one whom you don't know. The United Nations, which has been in a state of suspended animation during the American election, barring the interlude of listening to Pt. Jawaharlal's historic speech, can now resume its deliberations for world peace, with the full backing of Truman and his Democratic majority.

* * *

The Triumph of Truman throws lurid light on the conduct of the world press as an instrument of public opinion. Twice in the post-war period has the press received severe jolts, which challenge the pride and prestige of the Fourth Estate.

During the last British elections, the press forecast a walkover for Churchill, while the actual result was a huge landslide. The recent American elections have shown that the press goes one way and people go the other way. This disparity between the press and the public opinion is a serious factor in public life, and demands an impartial probe. Firstly, it shows an utter lack of contact with vital currents of popular opinion which shape politics of the Government. The press is hailed as the palladium of liberty. But whose liberty, is the question. Since the advent of press barons and syndicates, the Fourth Estate has become a feeble voice of ventriloquists and not the voice of the people. It has ceased to be the tribune of the people, and has become a pucca industry, wholesaling and retailing views of its bosses and patrons. The editor whose pen is said to be mightier than the sword has deteriorated into a gramophone or megaphone of his master's voice. Sandwiched between a directorate of magnates and the pulling power of advertisers and space merchants, editorial freedom has become very much circumscribed. Allegations have been made that the British press suppressed vital facts of national importance on the eve of the second world war, because capitalists will not have it. If this tendency persists, the popular slogan will be, not freedom of the press, but freedom from the press. This is a serious problem, which the world press has to tackle in time.

* * *

The position of the Indian press is more embarrassing and complicated, and we are actually battling with a crisis of the mind and spirit. Mr. Khasa Subba Rau in the Swatantra Annual, 1948 sums up the position thus. "The task of the press has become one of extreme difficulty and delicacy. It has become necessary to

(Continued on Page 26)

Toilette

An exquisite sculpture from Bhuvanesvara (Orissa) belonging to the 11th century among the exhibits of 5,000 years of Indian art now on display in the state rooms of the Government House, New Delhi.

THEY WANT YOUR MONEY

Never Play Cards With Strangers

BY LOUIS C. S. MANSFIELD

IF you play cards with stranger, you are unwise.

If you play with them for money you are just plain foolish.

No-one is going to gamble with you in order to give you 'their' money. They do so simply because they want 'your' money. And make no mistake, they will get it—every penny.

Although this article deals with the tricks used by the card thieves do not imagine that, when you have read it, you can continue to play and still be immune from them. You won't.

A clever card thief can tell you just how he intends to rob you. He can tell you exactly what trick to look for. And then proceed to fleece you of every penny without your once being able to detect him.

There are only two ways to prevent yourself from being robbed by card thieves. One, is never to play cards with strangers. The other is always to play for the very lowest of stakes, half pennies for instance, even with the people you have known for years.

Remember that, once the stake becomes sufficiently nigh to be worth winning, it also becomes worth someone's while to cheat you.

The genial fellow-passenger who invites you to make a fourth in a few rubbers to while away the long train journey no doubt looks as honest as you do yourself. That's part of his stock-in-trade. The rest of it is described in this third article of Louis C. S. Mansfield's series on the crooks who are out to get your money. Mr. Mansfield, world-famous criminologist and author of the standard police text-book "Handbook of Criminal Investigation", says you can't beat the card swindlers at their own game. The only safe rule is given in the title of the article.

Sleight Of Hand

Contrary to popular opinion, the modern card sharp no longer makes use of mechanical devices to extract cards from the pack or to hide them up his sleeves or in his pockets. The expert thief is a very very clever conjurer. He knows just how to arrange a pack in order to deal you a bad hand and himself a good one. He knows just how to shuffle the cards without disturbing their order. And he knows just what to do with the pack you have just cut in order to bring the cards back to the order in which he has arranged them.

When added to this you remember that there are such things as marked cards and confederates whose job it is to signal the card values to one another you will see that you have not even one chance of winning

It is not necessary for the card thief to mark his own cards. He can buy them. Every conjurer's shop stocks thousands of packs of cards which have been specially marked in manufacture for the convenience of legitimate stage conjurers. And with each pack there is a special note showing just how they should be used and how the values of each can be read off at a glance.

Sometimes the markings will be hidden around the petal of a flower in the pattern on the back. There will be twelve different markings indicating the ace up to the queen, the king not being marked at all. There will also be another mark indicating the suit

He'll Mark Your Cards

Of course, there is always the chance that the card sharps may meet a conjurer or someone else who has seen that particular design of card before. That is why the vast majority prefer to mark their own. These markings are, usually, so delicate that it is only with the greatest difficulty that even the most experienced person can find them. In one case that I know of it took a professional conjurer 14 days to find the markings which he knew were on the cards.

Frequently, these markings merely consist of extremely slight smudges on the high value cards. Often, the card values can be told only by the fact that, on certain cards, the white on the edges of the cardboard is not quite so white as it is on the others.

Generally, the expert prefers to play with someone else's cards and to mark them during play. When picking up, say the ace of diamonds, he merely scratches his fingernail down the side of it. This produces a very slight roughness which no one suspects but which tells him all he wants to know when his fingers encounter it during the deal. After all, it is only necessary for him to mark a few of the top value cards. The rest do not matter

Switching Packs

Many gamblers make use of six or seven packs of cards which they hide in false pockets in different parts of their clothes. Some carry them in pockets at the back of their waistcoats, others in the front of their waistcoats but hidden by the flaps of their jackets.

These packs are carefully arranged in advance to ensure that the card sharp or an accomplice will get the winning hand. From time to time, while the stakes are running high, they switch a faked pack for the real one and so make a "killing."

However, the real expert prefers not to take the risk of trying to introduce other packs. He is sufficiently clever to be able to arrange the pack as he wants it during the actual play.

He does this in several different ways, according to whether he is playing poker, bezique, ecarte, vingt-et-un, piquet or some other game. Suppose he is playing poker with three other people and that he wants to deal himself the four aces. When it comes his time to deal, he gathers

the cards together, picking up an ace and placing three low value cards on top of it, and placing them in his left hand. On this, he places another ace with three low value cards on that. He repeats this with the other aces and, finally places the rest of the cards underneath.

The pack is now arranged as follows: three low value cards, an ace, three low value cards, the second ace, three low value cards, the third ace, three low value cards, the fourth ace, followed by the rest of the pack. This takes time to describe but an expert will do it so quickly that your eye cannot follow him accurately even though you are watching him closely.

Now, if he deals, he cannot fail to get all four aces—an unbeatable hand.

Ten-Year-Old Could Do

However, he has first to shuffle them and, shuffle them he does "but without disturbing the order of a single card."

There are many ways of doing this—some so simple that a ten-year-old child can do it without detection. The easiest of all is to hold the cards in the right hand and shuffle them into the left "one card at a time". When this is done quickly it looks for all the world like a perfectly genuine shuffle. All it does, however, is to reverse the order of the pack. When the crook has finished shuffing all the cards into his left hand, he transfers the entire pack to his right and repeats the performance again shuffling them into his left hand "one card at a time." The result of the two shuffles is that the pack is now restored to its original order and, if he deals it, he will still get his four aces.

Another method of false shuffling is to commence with the pack in the left hand with the backs of the cards against the palm of the hand, in the ordinary way. When teh card thief begins to shuffle he picks up the "lower" half of the pack with his right hand leaving the arranged aces in his left.

Then moving his hands with great speed, he appears to shuffle in the ordinary manner. No matter how carefully you watch you will be ready to swear that he dropped some cards on top of those in his left hand and some on the bottom.

Too Quick For The Eye

What actually happens is this. He begins by shuffling some of the cards from his right hand 'below' those in his left. Then, instead of sliding the next few on top, in the usual way, he merely taps the top of the cards in his left with the bottoms of those held firmly in his right. The third step is to shuffle a few more guards from his right hand 'below' those in the left. The fourth step is merely another tap on the top of the cards in his left hand. He repeats this until all the cards are gone. He has merely slid all the cards from his right hand 'below' the cards in his left, leaving the arranged aces as they were when he first started.

When this is done quickly, it is impossible to detect it even though you know what to look for. The eye just cannot follow the movements of the hands accurately and the whole thing looks perfectly genuine.

In the majority of card games, of course, before it is dealt, the pack has to be cut by some other person after it is shuffled. But that does not disturb the card thief who has a number of different methods of restoring the pack to its original order after you have cut it for him.

Neutralising The Cut

The normal method of cutting is as follows. After shuffling, the dealer places the pack on the table in front of the person who is to cut it. The person cutting then picks off the top half of the pack and lays it on the table alongside the lower half. The dealer picks up the lower half, places it on top of the other half, straightens the whole pack with his two hands and begins to deal.

The crook usually picks up the two halves one at a time. With his right hand, he first picks up the top half and places it in his left hand. Then he picks up the lower half and places that on top of the others. However, at the same time, he slips the tip of his little finger between the two halves thus keeping them a trifle apart. He closes the other three fingers of his left hand on top of the pack and, finally, pretending to straighten the cards, he places his right hand over them to hide the next part of the trick.

At this stage, one half of the pack is lying in his left hand face downwards. The other half though lying on top is held firmly between the tip of his little finger and other three fingers.

Under cover of his right hand, he straightens his little finger thus making one half of the pack tilt upwards. At the same time, he grasps the other half at the outer corners with the thumb and middle finger of his right hand and tilts this upwards also. Then when he relaxes his little finger; the one half drops neatly into his hand below the other half thus neutralising the cut.

This rather involved explanation may seem difficult to follow. But, if you only pick up a pack of cards and try it you will see how delightfully simple it is, although it takes many months of constant practice to be able to do it accurately and quickly without being detected.

Avoiding Suspicion

No really good card thief would ever dream of dealing himself too many good hands in the course of an evening's play. That would draw suspicion on him. Five or six good hands are quite enough to enable him to win large sums of money when the betting is getting high.

In addition, he is very careful to deal himself hands which are only a little better than average. He would soon be found out if he were constantly dealing himself all the good cards. But by dealing himself hands which are just good enough to win and not good enough to excite comment, he can, if he wishes, go on winning the whole evening through.

The majority of card thieves work in gangs and arrange things so that, instead of one man winning all the time, two, or three of them will win heavily at different times during the play. This diverts the suspicion which might be aroused if one man was always winning.

You Can't Win

There are, of course, hundreds of other tricks far too numerous to mention here.

You will find these thieves wherever there is anyone who has more money than usual to spend. You will find them on pleasure cruises, on long-distance railway trains, on race-courses and at fairgrounds. But you will also find them in the best clubs as well as in Society drawing-rooms.

You won't be able to pick them out. They spend years practicing to look what they are not—respectable people.

But when people sit down to play cards for money, they are there because 'they want your money.' The well dressed stranger you meet at the fashionable hotel; the man-about-town who is introduced to you by a business acquaintance and the interesting stranger, man or woman, who makes up a fourth is, most probably, a crook who is after your money.

That is why I say: never play cards with strangers and never play for stakes which are high enough to make it worth someone's while to win—or you will find you are the loser!

BACK TO THE REVOLUTION DAYS

Hunt For Gold In S. France Ranges Revived After 200 Years

BY A. DE MONTMORENCY

After having been abandoned for the last two centuries, the gold-bearing sands in the banks of streams of the Cevennes Range in Southern France are again being washed for their low content of gold dust, as the France is skidding and the price of the precious metal on the free market in Paris is zooming to ever greater heights.

A dispatch from Vigan, France, to Gazette de Lausanne reports that local "diggings," which had been abandoned ever since the French revolution drafted the last 18th century "Orpailleurs" (gold washers) into the Republican armies, are again being panned and sluiced in the best klondike fashion.

SARDAR SANT SINGH, LEADER OF THE INDIAN GOODWILL MISSION TO ETHIOPIA, DECLARED ON HIS RETURN TO BOMBAY AFTER A 15-DAY SOJOURN THERE THAT RELATIONS BETWEEN OUR TWO COUNTRIES HAD BEEN "FURTHER CEMENTED" AND THERE WAS THE POSSIBILITY OF MORE INDIANS BEING INVITED BY HIS MAJESTY HAILLE SELASSIE TO PLAY A CONSTRUCTIVE ROLE IN THE MOULDING OF HIS PEOPLE. PICTURES BELOW SHOW THE ACTIVITY OF THE MISSION AT ETHIOPIA

Reception to Sardar Sant Singh, Smti. Ammu Swaminathan and other members of the Goodwill Mission by Indians at Dire Dawa.

Sardar Sant Singh and Smti. Ammu Swaminathan visiting a cement factory at Dire Dawa

Smti. Ammu Swaminathan was the guest of honour at Indian Ladies Club at Dire Dawa

Farewell scene at Dire Dawa before taking off for Addis Abba

Pattabhi As 'Rashtrapati'

(BY C. V. H. RAO)

IN recent years there were contests on two occasions for the presidentship of the Indian National Congress, once in 1939 and the second time this year, and it is a curious coincidence that on both these occasions one of the candidates in the field was Dr Pattabhi Sitaramayya. The difference, however, is that while in 1939 the doctor contesting the Congress gadi with Subhas Babu was defeated with a margin of 196 votes, this year he won the place from Babu Purushottamdas Tandon with a majority of 194 votes. Coming on top of a hard fight, Dr Pattabhi's election will be hailed as much by his opponents as by his supporters, for it was a fight in which what was at issue was not so much principles and ideals, but as to which of the two senior Congressmen in the field should get the honour. If Dr. Pattabhi won in the end, it was a triumph for his senior position in the organisation and his long and unbroken record of service to the country for well-nigh forty years. An uncontested election to this highest office in the Congress would have been welcome from some points of view, but a contested election has some merits of its own, one important consideration being that the successful candidate attains the 'gadi' through the highway of popular approbation openly expressed. It is the more democratic way on the whole

Personal Victory

In the present case it has demonstrated one thing clearly, that Dr. Pattabhi's victory is not to be ascribed to any adventitious aids or circumstances, but that it is a sincere tribute paid to sacrifice and service by an appreciative nation. In the 1939 contest, he had the blessings and the backing of Mahatma Gandhi, and if he was defeated, it was due to unprecedented circumstances and the defeat though technically his, was morally the Mahatma's, as the latter himself put it. But in the present contest the doctor stood on his own, and the victory is a personal victory, an expression by the Congress electorate of confidence in him for wnat he had accomplished in the past and what he proposes to do hereafter

Intellectual Giant

Considered in this light Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya's election is a triumph of certain principles and programmes with which he has identified himself. For one thing, it is a triumph for the ideal of a secular, democratic state, in which there will be no place either for an anachronistic feudal overlordism in certain areas covered by the Indian States or for an unprofitable and to a certain extent unnatural external association with the British Commonwealth. Dr. Pattabhi is a strenuous advocate of the rights of the States peoples to govern themselves, and it can be hoped that their demands in this connection will secure greater and readier recognition at the hands of the Congress and the Central Governments by the keen interest the Congress President-elect is bound to evince in them. It represents a victory for straight and honest politics at a time when the need for integrity and straightforwardness in our political practices cannot be over-emphasised. And lastly, it is a victory for intellectual independence and clarity of outlook, for both of which Dr. Pattabhi has earned a well-deserved reputation ever since his active participation in national politics commenced under the aegis of the Mahatma. As Gandhiji used to say, he was the Brahmin commentator to the Bania sutrakara, interpreting the doctrines of Gandhiji in speeches and writings with a clarity of thought that could come only from a thorough comprehension of the implications thereof. His "History of the Congress" provides another illustration of his keen intellect and his powers of narration, explanation and interpretation of the various phases of the Congress through the various vicissitudes through which that organisation passed. The Gandhian era in Indian politics has produced a number of genuine patriots who had as their ideal silent suffering and unostentatious service and a few saints who had abandoned their all for the country. But it also threw up quite a few intellectual giants, who combined in themselves objective idealism and practical realism and who have made a substantial contribution to the intellectual side of the Congress movement. Among these latter are to be included Pt. Nehru, Dr Pattabhi, Sri C. Rajagopalachari, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu and others.

It is widely acknowledged that after August 15, 1947, when India attained freedom, the complexion of the Congress organisation has changed, and the presidentship of the Congress entails heavy and arduous administrative and directorial responsibilities. It is not merely an honour conferred on a hero, who is prepared to march forth into battle irrespective and unmindful of the consequences. Freedom, as peace, presents no less formidable poblems to be tackled than servitude and struggle for attaining it, and the Congress President has now to play the role of friend, philosopher and guide to Congressmen, and direct the organisational work of the Congress to facilitate its successfully playing the role that the freedom era has constrained it to assume. At the same time he has, though indirectly, to apply the mild whip to or exercise a sobering and restraining influence on, as the case may be, the Congress Ministries in the various provinces in regard to the implementation of the Congress programme. And more than all, he has the difficult task of preserving and maintaining a harmonious and fruitful liaison between the Congress organisation and the public on the one hand and between the Congress organisations in the provinces and the Ministries on the other.

Congress President's Role

All this calls for tact, energy, independence of judgment and wherever necessary, quick decision and prompt and strong action. By his training and experience Dr. Pattabhi is best fitted to discharge this responsibility. His capacity for organisation, his tact and persuasiveness and his clear perception of the rights and wrongs of a particular position should enable him to undertake this harmonising work effectively and successfully. Unfortunately freedom has brought in its train differences in outlooks, personal cliques and groupism in the Congress organisation, and Congress prestige with the masses, which is at a somewhat low ebb at present, requires to be resurrected and rehabilitated, if it is to gird up its loins and present a united front in the service of the country under the new constitutional status that she is building up for herself The Congress President must be strong when necessary and compromising and accommodating when possible and all the time he has to be a reconciling and harmonising influence. When Dr. Pattabhi said in the course of a statement immediately after the election result was known that "the Congress must function as a non-official second chamber that could initiate policies on the one hand and revise, restrain and retard the hurried steps of the party on the other" and that "it must be a patriarch that can counsel and guide the Congress parties in the Legislatures", he has given an unmistakable indication of the role that the Congress and he as its President will play in the future. His words are those of a practical statesman, who understands what he has to do and how to do it.

On one occasion recently, Dr. Pattabhi described himself as an idealist and a person who calculates the profit and loss of every transaction he undertakes. Those who have even a limited knowledge of his way of doing things will, however, testify that while he can enjoy the intellectual exercise of subjecting a problem to analytical dissection with the impassive logic of a disinterested outsider, he can, when necessary, impart a severely practical turn to an argument and turn the tables neatly on an opponent. He is a hard and uncompromising fighter where principles are involved and personalities do not deter him from unflinchingly expressing his view-point on matters of public moment. Accustomed to give hard blows in a debate he is not afraid of receiving them, and many of the big leaders of the Congress know that when they have Dr. Pattabhi arguing a point different from the one they uphold, they have to be extremely wary not to be caught in the meshes of his irrefutable and incisive logic. On the other hand when and where a compromise has to be struck he does not fly away from it. In the Congress President under the new dispensation we want both these sets of qualities, for without sacrificing the political and ideological legacy left to us by Gandhiji, we have to go ahead with the practical task of reshaping those ideals and principles to suit the demands of the present day

No Popularity-Hunter

The Congress President-elect has not the ordinary political leader's insatiable weakness for popularity-hunting and publicity and this on some occasions has been a disadvantage to him

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VIRULENT POISONS IN THE BODY

Discovery Of Delicate Methods In Detecting Malignant Acids

BY THOMAS R.HENRY

Exclusive To "The Bombay Chronicle Weekly"

VIRULENT poisons are made in the body.

These are the so-called "amines". Essential to life are the amino acids—complex nitrogen-containing substances from which proteins, the building stones of tissue, are synthesized. Eleven out of 22 of these must be contained in the diet.

In the intestinal tract these amino acids are attacked by bacteria, the microscopic one-celled plants always found there in uncountable numbers. If the wrong organisms get the upper hand, the amino acids are changed to such sinister poisons as Cadaverine and Putres cine. Another, Histamine, is believed primarily responsible for most allergies, or hay-feverlike, conditions.

The most delicate tests yet devised for discovering the presence of these poisons—some of which are responsible for undiagnosable deaths—were reported to the American Chemical Society here by Dr M. X. Sullivan, Professor of Chemistry at Georgetown University Medical School.

It is a subject, Dr. Sullivan said, on which he has been working off and on for the past 30 years. He was spurred in his work by the unaccountable deaths of two women with intestinal obstructions.

The poison—creating bacteria are especially favoured, Dr. Sullivan said, when intestinal tracts are clogged. Otherwise beneficial bacteria usually have the upper hand. This is one basis for the old idea that life is prolonged by sour milk, whose bacteria are beneficial.

His own work, Dr. Sullivan emphasized in an interview, is entirely directed to providing more delicate methods of detecting the malignant amines, leaving to physicians the job of determining their role in disease. For some years the Georgetown University chemist has been engaged in studying the metabolism of sulfur containing amino acids .. particularly cystine, wich enters largely into the composition of hair. nails, and the like

Dr. Sullivan has lately been consulted, he said, on the occurrence of extremely fragile finger nails in Girls. The major cause, he explained, was the use of nail polish. This usually is removed with the use of a very strong solvent which takes the oil out of the nails and prevents the proper metabolism of the cystine.

His advice, Dr. Sullivan went on, has been to discontinue use of nail polish, use a remover with a lot of oil, or put in the diet a lot of the amino-acid methionine. This is converted into cystine in the body. Cystine itself is far too expensive to be used as a medicine except in extreme cases.

FIELD FOR MEDICAL EXPERIMENTERS

"Tagged" Sugar's New Use

It is now possible to "tag" sugar. This latest accomplishment in Atomic Energy Commission laboratories seems potentially one of the major advances in the use of radio-active isotopes in the study both of disease and normal biological processes.

The advance was announced before a medical meeting here by Dr. John Z. Bowers of the Commission's staff

Sugar, synthesized by green plants with the energy of sunshuine, is the essential fuel of life. It is composed chiefly of the element carbon. Sugar tagged with atoms of radio-active carbon however, cannot be used in experiments with human beings. Such atoms have "have lives" of approximately 2,000 years. Some of them would be retained in the system through the lifetime of the individual. The poisonous effects of gamma-ray isotopes are roughly proportional to their half lives—that is, the time required for any given number of atoms to disintegrate.

It now has been possible, Dr. Bowers said, to incorporate in some sugars atoms of the most common isotope of phosphorus, P-32. This is one of the cheapest and easiest to produce of all the isotopes. The half life is for but a few days and it is the only one of the exploding elements which to date has found an established place in clinical medicine.

The new tagged sugar opens up a wide field for medical experimenters. The "burning" of sugar might be considered the basic process of life. It takes place throughout the body. Various serious maladies, such as diabetes, are due to faulty sugar metabolism.

In the past it has been possible to use carbon-tagged sugar in some animal experiments and carbon-tagged carbon dioxide, from which sugar is derived, has been the tool with which research workers have carried out most of their experiments on carbon dioxide, the key process of all life on earth.

In experiments with human beings, however, the experimenters have been restricted to sugars tagged with a non-radio-active form of Carbon which is heavier than the most abundant form. It is hard to get, extremely expensive and difficult to isolate at the conclusion of an experiment. Relatively little work has been done with it.

Effects Of Heredity In Cancer

USE OF MICE IN FINDING OUT VARIATIONS

Colonies of purebred mice at the Jackson Memorial Laboratory at Bar Harbor, ME., now being restocked after the great forest fire which wiped them out last fall, are to be kept absolutely uncontaminated by any "exploding atoms".

Thus, it is announced by Dr. Clarence C. Little, Director of the laboratory, the mice can be used as "control" to determine the effects of changes of heredity among the same strains of animals in other laboratories where radio-active isotopes are in use.

Negotiations to use the Bar Harbor establishment as a "control" station already have been completed with the Atomic Energy Commission of Canada. Similar arrangements have been discussed with the U.S. Commission.

Although used for the study of heredity in general, the primary purpose in using these mice is to determine the effects of heredity in cancer. Mice which have been exposed to radiation will not be permitted in the laboratory because of the danger of contaminating the stock, Dr. Little says. The pure lines of heredity soon would be broken since it has been established for some time that exposure to Gamma rays, very short x-rays, may produce permanent changes in the germ plasm.

The policy, Dr. Little says, will be to supply as many purebred mice of a specific change as are required to workers in other laboratories using radio-active isotopes. Then the irradiated animals over a course of generations can be compared with the Bar Harbor prototypes. Changes which occur in one and not the other can more easily be attributed to the influence of the powerful radiation on the germ plasm.

The programme essentially will be the maintenance of a mouse "Bureau of Standards".

Mr. K. Santhanam, Transport Minister, scrutinizing the Map of Gandhi Nagar, the venue of the forthcoming Jaipur Session of the Indian National Congress. Miss Santhanam is seen standing beside him

From School Playground To Professional Club

STORY OF QUEEN'S PARK RANGERS

QUEEN'S Park Rangers who made their second Division debut with an auspicious harvest of points, owe their existence as a professional club to one of their amateur players being sent off the field in a local cuptie, writes Jeffrey Wyndham, in "Tit Bits".

That happened exactly fifty years ago, so their arrival in the higher sphere, with its reward of a vote to themselves and a voice of their own in the affairs of the Football League, is a fitting celebration of their jubilee.

Even more fantastic is the story of the League after a generation as one of the Cinderellas of the Third Division. The club came into being through the enthusiasm of a Scottish schoolboy who moved to London and was always getting into trouble playing football in the school playground.

Played On A Farm

The boy's name was Jack MacDonald. He found plenty of support among his classmates at Droop Street School. Queen's Park, N.W., and actually formed a team that played under the name of the school.

But the masters did not show much encouragement, and when a neighbouring parson offered the use of his church hall as their headquarters they changed their name to St. Jude's Institute, set up a gymnasium in the hall, and each paid 7s 6d. a season to cover expenses. Membership grew, and among their opponents back in 1885 appeared the names of Tottenham. Brentford and Fulham.

Their ground in those days was a field that formed part of a farm, and before a match could be played the team had to mark out the field and carry their entire equipment—four goalposts and a couple of lengths of tape to serve as crossbars — all the way from their headquarters. After the game they had to be carried back, often in the dark!

They paid only £8 a year in rent, but the side proved so successful that it was decided to move to a bigger ground where gate money could be charged to meet the extra £12 a year involved. The move was a bad one. Sometimes the takings did not reach even one-and-sixpence.

This ground belonged to the London Scottish, and with the anticipated advent of bigger things the club's name was changed to Queen's Park Rangers. Many people believe that the London club had some connection with the famous Scottish amateurs, but the name is based on that of the district in which most of its members lived; "Rangers" was added purely as an ornament.

They could not find a permanent home, and in those early days had a fresh ground almost every other season.

Taking The Plunge

Ironically, it was when they borrowed a cricket ground that they reached their top form as an amateur club and entered for the F.A. Cup for the first time. There is no record to any outstanding success, but they achieved the rare feat of inducing one of the great Midland clubs—West Bromwich Albion, then at the height of their powers—to visit them on the basis of a £50 guarantee or a half share of the gate. As the takings reached £140 everybody was satisfied.

Yet success could be a double edged weapon, and the Rangers found that their best players were being tempted away to join the growing number of professional clubs. They were faced with the choice of paying their own players of risking comparative oblivion. The choice was made for them, though probably a fit of pique helped.

One of their players, Sammy Brookes, was ordered off in a minor cup-tie at Richmond. The Rangers' supporters thought he had been treated unjustly, and there was a demonstration against the referee. As a result, the Rangers were fined £4 by the London F.A. and their own ground was closed for a fortnight. In retaliation, Rangers withdrew from all Cup competitions run by the London F.A.

This also meant cutting out most of their chief fixtures, so professionalism was the only alternative. A limited liability company was formed with a nominal capital of £5,000 in ten-shilling shares, and the plunge was taken. The year was 1898, and they were immediately admitted to the Southern League.

Notice To Quit

Playing results were excellent, but the extra costs outmatched the additional receipts. At the end of the second season they had to part with all but two of their professionals, and as they were also given notice to quite their ground they had to find yet another home.

After two more moves they arived at for new prosperity. They achieved it

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Bombay Crowds Cheer Nehru

PREMIER'S ANXIETY TO BE OFF TO DELHI

Assurance To City Press: Will Meet Journalists On His Next Visit

(From Our Staff Reporter)

BOMBAY Saturday:

At the Santa Cruz Airport early this morning, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Prime Minister of India, just back home after a month's absence abroad, evinced keen interest in the progress of the work of the Linguistic Provinces Commission now sitting in Bombay and the recent Congress Presidential Election.

Arrived from Cairo at 2 A.M. aboard the Air-India International Constellation, "Rajput Princess", the Prime Minister had hardly rested for three hours in his sister's home, before he was back at the airport ready to take off for the Capital.

He was anxious to return to Delhi to report to the Cabinet his impressions of the Commonwealth Premiers' Conference and also to be present at the final session of the Constituent Assembly.

Mrs. Krishna Hutheesing gave a reporter of this paper an intimate picture of the Prime Minister's anxiety to be off to Delhi. It appears that before retiring at 3 A.M. she had set an alarm clock so that her brother could be roused betimes. But before the clock could tinkle its alarm the Prime Minister was up and asking what had happened to the lazy clock. He never went to bed again, although he was told that there was still plenty of time.

Despite his fatiguing journey and the inadequate rest, Pandit Nehru was in high spirits. Dressed in an orange-coloured woollen sherwani and spotless white Gandhi cap— so different from the Western clothes he had donned for a month— Pandit Nehru warmly greeted the cheering crowd of people who had gathered at the air port to see him off.

UNRUFFLED BY QUESTIONS

The first to tackle him were the press reporters. Unruffled by a barrage of questions that were shot at him by the pressmen, he retorted with a smile: "Have I not said enough last night after my arrival? What more do you want now?"

One of the reporters, who had spent a sleepless night at the mosquito-infested Airport, however, persisted in his efforts and told Panditji about his night's ordeal just to get a few words from the Prime Minister. "What! spent a sleepless night lying in wait for me," exclaimed Pandit Nehru. "But, my friend," he added, "don't you realise I have also spent several sleepless nights and had absolutely no rest during my non-stop journey to Cairo and back to Bombay?"

The Prime Minister, however, promised that he would take an early opportunity of meeting the Bombay press when he visits the city in the future

Undeterred by this set back, the reporters crowded around the Prime Minister to listen to his conversation with those who had come to see him.

Among these were Sir Homi Mody, Mr. Morarji Desai Mr Gulzarilal Nanda, Mr S. K. Patil and Mr Purushottam Thakkar Sir Homi was there as he happened to be going to Delhi by the same plane

Pandit Nehru was heard making enquiries about the progress made by the Linguistic Provinces Commission Sir Homi told him that he had already given evidence before the Commission.

The Prime Minister said that he could not get Indian newspapers while abroad. Therefore he could not keep in touch with happenings at home. Foreign papers carried lengthy reports of the U. N. Assembly proceedings and about their own domestic affairs, but little news about India. He had, however, followed events in this country by occasionally listening to A.I.R broadcasts He was aware of the arrival of the Linguistic Provinces Commission in Bombay.

Pandit Nehru was also heard making enquiries about the Congress Presidential elections and how the voting went: but made no comment

Pandit Nehru was given a guard of honour by the Congress Seva Dal and garlanded by Mr S. K Patil on behalf of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee and Mr. Morarji Desai on behalf of the Government of Bombay.

From early dawn crowds lines the route which the Prime Minister took to the air port and vociferously cheered him as the car passed along. The city police, as usual, had taken precautionary measures all along the route.

Briskly stepping on the ladder, Pandit Nehru greeted the crowd with folded hands before the pllane took off.

NEHRU BACK IN DELHI

NEW DELHI, Nov. 6 (API).—Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru Prime Minister, arrived from Bombay by air at noon today. He was given a warm reception at Palam aerodrome and was profusely garlanded. The Governor-General Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, the Deputy Prime Minister Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, other Ministers, members of the Diplomatic Corps the Congres President elect Dr. Pattabhi Sitharamayya, Service Chiefs, officials and a large number of prominent citizens were present to receive Pandit Nehru at the aerodrome.

SECRET AIR-LIFT BETWEEN ISRAEL AND CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Sensational Revelations By Pilot

PARIS, Nov. 5 (Reuter): A unnamed Israeli figther pilot, now in Paris, was reported today to have disclosed a secret "air-lift" between Israel and Czechoslovakia through which war material had reached the Israeli Army.

Two American Correspondents claimed in despatches filed here that they had interviewed the pilot and delivered a signed statement by him to Dr. Ralph Bunche, Acting United Nations Mediator for Palestine.

The pilot was reported to have said that a secret supply route, manned by Israeli planes, has existed for some time. The route said to have the tacit approval of the Soviet Government. The pilot, who was said to have deserted from the Iraeli Air Force, was not named because of the alleged possibility of 'reprisals."

The Correspondents' reports also alleged that: (1) Important Soviet personnel were working inside Israeli lines.

(2) About 200 airmen, mostly Americans, were employed by an organisation called "Israeli Air Transport Command" to fly planes, war materials and potential army personnel from various parts of the world into Israel.

The correspondents also said much of the pilot's information was confirmed by reports reaching Paris from agents of various major powers. One "major embassy" in Paris was stated to have confirmed the basic facts of the story.

United Nations and British circles confirmed tonight that Dr. Bunche received "some time back", reports from the British Delegation that the Israeli authorities were receiving arms and supplies, in contravention of the truce, through secret and unauthorised sources.

"New Fear Grips Free People"

PARIS, Nov. 5, (Reuter): Mr. John Foster Dulles, Republican United States Delegate, told the United Nations today that his country who stopped disarming "because a new fear now grips the free people".

"The defeat of Germany and Japan did not, as we had hoped, end the fears of the free people", he said

Their new fear could not be allayed by international organisation because "in part the Security Council's power to decide is crippled by the veto and its power to act is crippled by lack of military contingents

"So long as that is the situation the United States intends to be strong. It is our purpose so to unite and strengthen the forces of freedom that they will not have to fear. Our action motivated by self-interest, merges with the interests of all who renounce methods of violence, coercion and terrorism". Mr. Dulles was replying in the Political Committee's debate on Greece to Soviet charges that the United States were developing Greece as a base for aggression against the Soviet Union

Democracy's Battle Against Communism

DES MOINES IOWA, Nov. 5, (U. P. A.): President Eric Johnston of Motion Picture Association of America, in a speech to the Iowa State Education Association, today said that democracy was not winning the battle against international Communism.

He said Communism is on the ascendency and has "stepped up momentum" perhaps because the democratic peoples failed to meet its challenge in a sane intellectual way.

He said: "Some of us have called for a war with Communist Russia—sooner the better—we hope we could 'get it over with' and be done with the menace of Communism. But the blunt truth is Russia could be reduced to rubble and that would not destroy international Communism. We should know by this time that war won't blot out Communism."

'Will Never Abdicate' Says King Leopold

BRUSSELS, Nov. 5 (Reuter): Exiled King Leopold of the Belgians has told Belgian political leaders he will never abdicate even if the present deadlock about his position continues for another 20 years, according to usually reliable sources here.

The King has also declared that the only solution to the "Royal problem", which has split the country into two camps for the past four years, would be a national referandum, letting the people vote for or against his return to the throne.

ACCOUNT ENTIRELY FICTITIOUS

East Bengal Government Denies Reports Of Firing

DACCA, November 5 (API): The East Bengal Government in a press note today denied reports which had stated that Pakistan troops on the East Bengal-Assam frontier had fired on fishermen on the Indian side of the border and also on Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department workmen repairing the lines inside the Assam territory. The Press Note said: "The first incident never took place and the account given is entirely fictitious As regards the second allegation, the true facts are that some linesmen of the Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department who had trespassed into East Bengal and cut one of the telegraph lines to make a double joint were apprehended. They were, however, permitted to go back into Assam after they had repaired the break in the line. No troops were involved in the incident nor did any firing take place.

KARWAR FOLLOWS BOMBAY

HUBLI, Nov. 4. (A. P. I.): Smoking has been prohibited in the cinema houses of Karwar district, under the orders of the District Magistrate.

King George Ends Age-Old British Custom

LONDON, Nov. 5 (Reuter): King George has ended a centuries-old British custom with the announcement tonight that the Home Secretary, James Chuter Ede, will not be summoned to Buckingham Palace for the birth of Princess Elizabeth's baby expected about November 14.

"The attendance of a Minister of the crown at a birth in a Royal Family is not a statutory requirement or a constitutional necessity," the announcement said.

"It is merely the survival of an archaic custom and the King feels that it is unnecessary to continue further a practice for which there is no legal requirement."

Mr. Ede will still be responsible, however, for making official notification throughout Britain of the birth of the Royal Baby.

In practice, this means that the news will be telephoned to Mr. Ede who will see that a bulletin is affixed to the doors of the Home Office.

Custom requiring the attendance of the Minister of the Crown at a royal birth is popularly supposed to date from the "Warning Pan" baby of 1688.

At a time when Catholic James the Second's Queen was believed past child-bearing age, an heir to the throne—the old pretender—was born. Protestant writers declared that the child had been smuggled into the palace in a warning pan to ensure a Catholic succession.

The incident was one of many which led to the "bloodless revolution" of 1688 and which put Protestant William of Orange and his wife Mary, a daughter of James the Second, on the throne.

Aside from this apochryphal version, the custom of having the Home Secretary on hand is said to have been a survival from ancient days when the King's counsellors were always in close attendance on him.

Since Queen Victoria's reign the Home Secretary had not actually witnessed the birth, as his early predecessors did, but waited in an adjoining room.

JAMMI'S LIVER CURE

FOR INFANTILE LIVER AND SPLEEN COMPLAINTS

ANNOUNCEMENT

Our consultant will visit Poona, Satara, Kolhapur and Miraj and may be consulted regarding all cases of Infantile Liver and Spleen Complaints.

Date.	Place.	Address.	Time.
8th Nov. 48	POONA	M/s. N. Mahadeo & Co., Chemists, Near City Post Office	9 & 11 a.m. 4 & 6 p.m.
9th Nov. 48	SATARA	M/s. S. R. Mineeyar, Mineeyar, Bhuvan	4 & 6 p.m.
10th Nov. 48	KOLHAPUR	Dr. Sultane's Dental Rooms, Luxmipuri.	9 & 11 a.m. 4 & 6 p.m.
11th Nov. 48	MIRAJ	M/s. New Medical Stores, Near Town Hall	9 & 11 a.m.

JAMMI VENKATARAMANAYYA & SONS

Livercure Office & Clinics,
Sandhurst Road (West), BOMBAY 4

OUR TABULATED ADLETS

2 ANNAS PER WORD

MINIMUM RS. 1/8/-

To be paid in advance

MATRIMONIAL

Matches for Muslim Officer 30 years and a rich, pretty, educated Muslim virgin 515). Sadar Bazar, Delhi (9776)

SITUATIONS VACANT ...

Wanted five Branch Managers for Bank in India and Pakistan. Previous experience necessary. Salary Rs. 200-25-350. Security Rs. 2500/- with two respectable sureties of like amount necessary. Apply M. Yunus Grand Hotel. Patna (Bihar) (2107)

Wanted a lecturer in Physics for Nalanda College, Biharshrif (Patna) in the grade Rs. 150-15/2-265 E.B.— 10-375 with 10 per cent D. A. Benefit of Provident Fund on confirmation. Higher start to an experienced hand. Apply with a statement of qualifications, teaching experience and probable date of joining to the Principal before the 16th Nov. 48. (2134)

SOCIAL

"Social Circle"— Both sex members. Particulars 0-5-0 stamps— Post Box 4014 Bombay—7. (9755)

LOAN

Wanted loan of Rs. three thousand to expand running photo engraving studio which is in Fort. Apply Box No. 9792 "Bombay Chronicle".

WANTED AGENTS

Wanted respectable and influential Agents to sell the remaining Shares of M/s Aryan Silk and Cotton Mills Ltd 12. Chowringhee Square. Calcutta. a progressive national concern earning profits Apply sharp to Managing Agents 8472

Wanted: Some experienced agents to sell our Assam Silk, Endi and Muga products at a high rate commission. Apply soon. Manager Sons and Co., P. O. Sualkuchi, Assam. (9704)

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

For Sale—One complete refinery in U.P. for gur or raw sugar ideal plant for refining sugar. Daily capacity 60 to 80 tons sugar. Specification on application. Apply Box No. 2063A. "Bombay Chronicle"

For Sale— One complete 400-Ton double sulphitation sugar factory in U. P. with modern and krupp milling plant. Specification on application. Apply Box No. 2063 "Bombay Chronicle."

Garrard double spring gramophone motors with complete accessories are now available from your local gramophone dealer at Rs. 60/- each. Trade enquiries solicited. Morgan Milton Ltd., 43-Park Mansions. Park Street, Calcutta—16. (2135)

Blue Print Paper 3/14/- and R. V. Dry Ammonia Process Paper 5/12/- per Roll (36" x 10 yds., American Base Standard wt.) Freshness and Quality Guaranteed ex our Factory. Stockists Required. Sensitized Paper Producers Ltd., 61, Mall, Lucknow. (2152)

Dry Battery/AC/DC Radios? R.C.A. licenced, 7 valves, 3 bands, just received from U.S.A., Manocha Ltd., 61 Mall, Lucknow. (2153)

PUBLIC NOTICES

WANTED

LECTURERS in French, Russian. Chinese and Persian for the School of Foreign Languages, Ministry of Defence, Government of India. New Delhi. Pay Rs. 400/- or more per month, according to qualifications. Higher pay will be given to those capable of teaching 2 languages like French and German or Persian and Arabic. Candidates must possess a sound knowledge of the language concerned, hold a good degree or diploma in it and should, preferably, have teaching experience. Applications stating nationality, age, qualifications and experience and salary wanted should reach the undersigned on or before the 20th November, 1948. The appointments will be temporary for one year.

P. N. BANERJEE
Director, School of
Foreign Languages,
Ministry of Defence
"F" Block,
Room No. 380. New Delhi.
(2109)

From the Studios

Baby Shakuntala, Sunalinidevi, Snehprabha and Nigar in "Shikayat".

"ANJANGARH"

New Theatres' Drama Of Bloodless Revolution

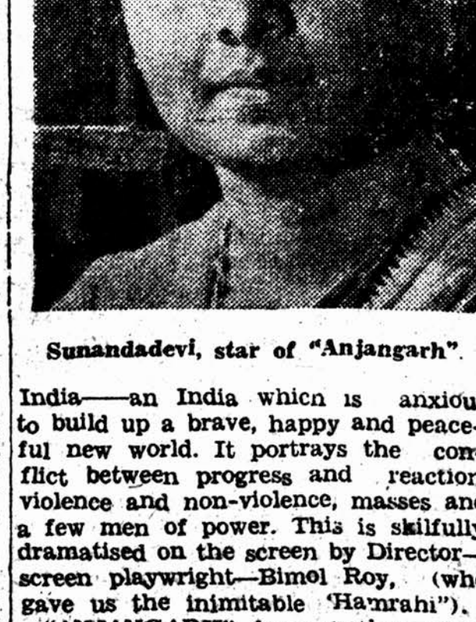
Whenever a New Theatres film comes to town, it is usually regarded as a great event. This is because, New Theatres rarely stoops down to cater to the cheap taste of the moviefans. New Theatres, newest picture, "ANJANGARH" will be released as a next change at the Excelsior, through Calcutta Film Exchange.

"ANJANGARH" is a film of free

Sunandadevi, star of "Anjangarh".

India——an India which is anxious to build up a brave, happy and peaceful new world. It portrays the conflict between progress and reaction, violence and non-violence, masses and a few men of power. This is skilfully dramatised on the screen by Director—screen playwright—Bimol Roy, (who gave us the inimitable 'Hamrahi").

"ANJANGARH" has another great attraction in its musical score, that comes from that master of music—R. C. Boral. The cast of 'ANJANGARH" is composed of Sunandadevi, Ajoykumar, Roma Nehru (new find), Parul Kar, Bhupen Kapur, Raj Mohan and above all the inimitable Hiralal.



Golden-voiced Shazda in 'Unki Ada"

"SHIKAYAT"

Navyug's Latest

Navayug's latest social comedy "Shikayat", starring such popular stars as Sunalinidevi, Hamid Butt, Shyam, Snehprabha, Raj Mehra, Rama Shukal and Nigar, is booked for release at New West-End next Friday.

The story revolves round the matrimonial adventures of a devil-may-care youth who lands himself in endless trouble by answering an advertisement in a newspaper for a bridegroom

Snehprabha in the stellar role of an "eligible" girl, Nigar and Baby Shakuntala as her sisters, Hamid Butt and Sunalinidevi as her parents, and Raj Mehra and Rama Shukal as her cousins and suitors, one and all give most enjoyable performances

The film has been directed by Shahid Latif, Rashid Atra has composed its music.

MAYA ART PICTURES

"Ham Bhi Insan Hain"

Maya Art Pictures' daring social "Hum Bhi Insan Hain", with Ramola and Dev Anand in the leading roles, is due to be released in the city soon. It is directed by Phani Majumdar. In the meanwhile, Seth Ganshamdas is stated to be making rapid progress on his third production entitled "Unki Ada", featuring Ramola, Dev Anand, Gope and the charming new find "Shazda" who, besides being gifted with a golden voice, is also an accomplished dancer. This musical-cum-dance presentation is under the direction of Ravindra Dave.

BHARAT PRODUCTIONS

"Beloved"

Bharat Productions' "Beloved" or "Sajni", which is expected to have its premiere in Bombay through Western India Theatres very shortly, is the story of two ambitious youths, partners in a theatrical company, who desperately fall in love with their heroine with the result that these partners soon separate because of their beloved. Brijrani, Baburao, Bibi, Gadagkar and Shamu play the major roles and are supported by the comedians Ghory and Bhudo Advani.

GERMAN FILM STAR 'LENI' IS NOT NAZI

VILLINGEN (French Zone, Germany), Nov. 5. (Reuter): Leni Riefenstahl Hitler's film star favourite, was today cleared by a court of enquiry of Nazi party affiliations. The inquiry decided she had not belonged to the Nazi party for any Nazi organisation, and was not affected by the denazification law.

The court states that her famous film "Olympiad 1936" was made under compulsion.

Women's Arts And Science College For Karachi

A full-fledged combined Arts and Science Women's college imparting education up to the B.A., and B. Sc. standard is to be established by the Pakistan Government in Karachi by the beginning of next academic year (June, 1949).

The college, which will provide tuition for approximately 400 students is to be located in the Kanya Mahavidyala building. Provision has also been made for a hostel to accommodate about a hundred girl students which will help to solve the housing problem of students from places outside Karachi.

The Government of Sind originally intended opening an Arts college, primarily because Karachi had no girl's college, but the scheme was taken over by the Centre when Karachi passed under the Central Administration.

The college will have a principal, a number of senior and junior lecturers demonstrators physical instructor, a part-time medical officer and a college dispensary

Tuition will be provided in Urdu, English, history, political science and Sociology, Civics economics, Geography, psychology, Philosophy, logic, home Science, Arabic Persian, mathematics, physics, chemistry, botany, zoology and Islamic studies.

Provision will also be made for the teaching of Sindhi, provided a reasonable number of students offer this subject.

RAMKRISHNA MISSION

Activities For 1947

The 39th Annual General Meeting of the Ramakrishna Mission was held at the Belur Math premises on the 24th October, 1948. The following is a brief report of the work done by the Mission during the year 1947. There were altogether 66 Mission centres and 8 sub-centres, which served all without distinction of caste, creed or colour and preached non-sectarian religious principles.

The Mission started Refugees Relief Work at Kurukshetra in November. and the work continued right into the middle of 1948. 5,626 utensils etc. and 15,401 blankets, clothings, etc. were distributed, the daily recipients at the Milk Canteen being 23,638 at its peak in March, 1948. Medical Relief from its health centres was given, the daily average number of patients treated being 275. The work was financed by the Central Government; besides, the Mission got substantial help from the Lady Mountbatten Fund and from public contributions, the amount from the Government being Rs. 30,765/- and in the two latter cases Rs. 31,613/-.

The Riot Relief Work continued throughout the year in Noakhali and Tippera where the Mission ran two hostels for 26 riot-affected boys, and helped a large number of such people with rice doles and cash amounting to Rs. 95,000/-. The work will be closed in a couple of months. The Mission helped the riot-affected people in Habiganj and the Sadar subdivision in the Sylhet District with Rs. 8.500/- during September to November.

In the Flood Relief Work in Chittagong the Mission spent Rs. 10,449/- during October to December, the total number of persons helped at the highest being 6,157. In addition to these the branch centres directly undertook some minor relief works.

MEDICAL WORK

The Mission conducted 5 general and 1 maternity Hospitals with a total of 407 beds, which treated in all 12,647 cases. The 45 outdoor Dispensaries including the T.B. Clinic at Delhi treated altogether 12,12,876 patients during the year. Under this head 790 mds of rice and 1,082 blankets, dhotis, etc. were distributed among the poor and deserving people. Besides, a sum of Rs. 44.825-3-0 was spent for regular and occasional help to 1,036 individuals and families more than 100 of whom were students.

Work under this head included two Colleges, 5 Residential High Schools, 7 Secondary Schools and 7 Orphanages, with a total of 5,728 boys and 1,821 girls: 59 Primary Schools with 6,895 boys and 6,565 girls: 13 Night Schools with 507 students, 2 Industrial Schools with 504 students. The Mission had 40 Students' Homes, which accommodated 1.942 students. The Headquarters helped 9 Schools having 570 boys and girls with monthly grants, the total amount on this head being Rs. 432/-

The Mission conducted under this head the Women's Department of the Benares Home of Service, the Maternity Hospital with its training section, the Women Invalids' Home at Benares, the Sarada Vidyalaya at Madras, the Sister Nivedita Girls' School at Calcutta, etc. In Mauritius, Singapore, Burma and Ceylon the Mission carried on its educational and cultural activities. The total receipts of the Mission in India in 1947 were Rs. 44,77,864-7-6 and the total disbursements Rs. 45,37,921-1-8.

CITY & SUBURBS

To-day

Hindu: Kartik Shud 6, 2005.
Muslim: Mohurrum 5, 1368.
Parsi: Khordad 6, 1318
Sunrise: 6-41 a.m. Sunset: 18-03 p.m.
Hightide: 04-02, 15-35.
Lowtide: 10-27, 21-28.
Corporation Meeting tomorrow (Monday), 3 p.m. (B. T.).

Today's Engagements

PARLE CO-OPERATIVE CONSUMERS SOCIETY LTD.: Opening ceremony of the Society by Mr. V. L. Mehta, Finance Minister, Government of Bombay. Today (Sunday), at 6 p.m., Jani Villa Estate, Nehru Road, (near Municipal Office) Vile Parle.

VIDYADAINI SABHA: 27th anniversary celebration of the Vidyadaini Sabha, Bombay, will be held today (Sunday), at 2-30 p.m., at 'Sundarbai Hall', Queen's Road, Bombay. Sri Anandrao Subraya Rao, will preside.

DASTURJI DR. DHALLA'S LECTURE: Today (Sunday), at 6-15 p.m., at Sir C. J. Hall, Dasturji Dr. M. M. Dhalla, will deliver the fifth lecture of his series. Dr. M. D. D. Gilder, will preside.

RELIGIOUS DISCOURCES: Swami Sambuddhananda will conduct a class on Bhagwat Geeta in English at the Ramakrishna Mission Library Hall, today (Sunday), at 9 a.m.

The Swami will also conduct a class on the Gospel of Sri Ramakrishna in Hindi and English at the same place on Sunday evening, at 5-30 p.m.

BOMBAY ASTROLOGICAL SOCIETY: Mr.. K. V. Soman will deliver a lecture on "Seventh House of Horoscope" at 4 p.m. and K. V. Bhatt on "Udagayanam", at 5 p.m., today (Sunday), at Bhootray Vidya Bhawan, Chaupatty Road, Bombay.

YOUNG MEN'S HINDU ASSOCIATION: Under the auspices of the Young Men's Hindu Association free Hindi classes from Prarambhik to Kovid will be started for the new term on Sunday. 7th November, 1948, in the S. N. D. T. High School, at Vithalbhai Patel Road, Bombay 4.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS: Today (Sunday), at 6-15 p.m., Public Lecture on "Universal Unity and Causation", at Jehangir Wadia Building, opp. Flora Fountain.

HARIJAN SEVAK SANGH: Under the auspices of the Harijan Servak Sangh Bombay Provincial Board a "New Year's Kreeting Meeting will be held today (Sunday), at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan Hall, 25 Chowpatty Road, Bombay 7. Mr. C. S. Patel, M. L. A., will preside.

MUSIC AT J. P. GARDEN: Band Music at Joseph Baptista Garden, today (Sunday), from 4-30 p.m. to 6-30 p.m. (S. T.), by the City Police Band.

MUSIC AT KING'S CIRCLE: Indian Music at King's Circle Matunga, today (Sunday), from 5-30 to 7-30 p.m. (S. T.), by Mr. G. S. Patankar

BAND MUSIC: The Police Band will play at the Bund Gardens to-day Sunday from 6 to 7 p.m. weather permitting. Admission free.

YOUTHS' OWN UNION: "Literary Rambles" at you Cama (Library) Hall on Monday the 8th instant at 6-15 p.m.

ARMY SAMAJ, FORT: Prof. Satyapa will deliver a lecture on "Beauty and Health" and Shanti Kumari will show the "Yogic Play" today (Sunday) at 9 a.m. at Samaj Hall, 96-98 Bora Bazar Fort.

P. W. A. AND I.P.T.A. MEETING: A combined meeting of Progressive Writers' Association and I.P.T.A. will be held today (Sunday) 4-0 p.m. in Deodhar Hall.

BOMBAY TAMIL SANGAM MATUNGA: Bharathi Day celebrations today 9-30 a.m. Lectures 5-30 p.m. Lectures, music and prize distribution 8-30 p.m. Music at Asthika Samaj Hall, Matunga.

SOCIALIST PARTY OF INDIA: Press Conference with Jayaprakash Narayan, Party office, Bhai Jivanji Lane, Thakurdwar, 11 a.m. to-day.

SOCIALIST PARTY (KERALA GROUP): Under the auspices of the Socialist Party (Kerala) the "Lady Doctor" (Malayalam Drama) will be staged by Kerala Kalalayam at 5 p.m. to-day (Sunday) at Poddar College Hall, Matunga.

JAWAHAR NAGAR CO-OPERATIVE HOUSING SOCIETY: Foundation stone laying ceremony at Goregaon, by Mr. Gulzarilal Nanda, at 9 a.m. at Goregaon.

CITY PROHIBITION COMMITTEE: Muhrat Ceremony of "Raj Ajnay" a film on prohibition at Eastern Studios, Worli by Raja Sir Maharaj Singh, Governor of Bombay at Eastern Studios, Worli at 9 a.m. to-day.

31ST SOVIET ANNIVERSARY: The Bombay Committee of the Communist Party of India, the Bombay Girni Kamgar Union (Red Flag), B. B. and C. I. Railwaymens' Union, Bombay Iron and Steel Workers Union and several Trade Unions and Bombay Students' Union are going to celebrate the 31st Anniversary of the Soviet Union today (Sunday). The programme is as follows.

7 a.m. Flag Salutation at Lalbaug Maidan, M. S. Bakshi will unfurl the Red Flag.

5 p.m. Public meeting at Kamgar Maidan. P. B. Sawant will preside.

LINE CLEAR FOR PROGRESS

Excise Minister's Plea At Peasants Conference

"This village is a glaring instance of rural inconveniences, lacking not only in all modern comforts but even in primary necessaries of life", observed Shri L. M. Patil, Minister for Excise and Reconstruction, addressing a gathering of about 5,000 agriculturists, who attended the Peasants' Conference at Puluj (District Sholapur) on Friday (November 5).

He, however, observed that their manifold difficulties should not dishearten them and said: "Till now the bondage of slavery had closed for us all avenues to progress. This newly-won freedom has, however, cleared the way. We can now be the architects of our national destiny. No power on earth can check our progress if 60 crores of hands begin to work in right earnest. The achievements of the first year of our freedom should inspire confidence in ourselves and make us work for the brighter days ahead. The national Government in India is doing its best to pull us out of the wood, and to ameliorate the conditions of peasants and labourers.

APPEAL FOR CO-OPERATION.

"But in all these ameliorative measures, such as prohibition, your co-operation and help are essential. I hope that the same will be forthcoming in abandance, so that the Government's actions may be, in many more ways, fruitful."

Mr. Gurjar, the Secretary of the Sholapur District Congress Committee, took the chair. The leaders of the District, Messrs. Garud, Joshi, M.L.A., and Bhai Chhannusing, M.L.A., also spoke on the various resolutions that were placed before the Conference. The main resolution was about the need for lift-irrigation near the village Puluj.

Earlier on the day, the Reconstruction Minister also inaugurated a camp of the Congress Seva Dal at Kurduwadi which was attended by boys from five districts.

Weather Bulletin For Farmers

FORECAST VALID TILL THE MORNING OF 8-11-1948.

Locally light to moderate rain likely in Khandesh, Mawal, Desh and Marathawada and a few showers in the Konkanpatti and south-east Gujerat.

OUTLOOK FOR THE NEXT TWO DAYS.

Some showers are likely in the Bombay Karnatak. Dry weather elsewhere.

Radio

BOMBAY, Sunday, Nov. 7.
244 m. (1,231 kc/s)

7-30 a.m. Mandolin Par Todi 7-40 News (M) 7-50 News (G) 8-0 News (E) 8-15 News (H) 8-30 Champaklal Veragiwala 8-45 Mandolin Par Ramkali 9-0 Gokulibai Kakodkar 9-30 Baliray Ke Prakar—I by Ramanlal Mehta 11-0 Filimi Gane 11-45 Bombay Sound News (English) 12-0 p.m. Mandolin Par Shudh Sarang 12-15 "Ha Upay Navhe" Marathi Play 12-45 News (M) 12-50 News (G) 12-55 Vinayakrao Patwardhan 1-25 News (H) 1-30 News (E) 1-40 Lunch-Hour Music 4-20 Gokulibai Kakodkar 4-45 Tukaramacha Abhang 5-0 Manik Rao Kunshi 6-15 Gammat Jammat 5-45 News (K) 6-0 News (E) 6-10 News (H) 6-15 Manik Rao Kunshi 6-30 Mehtab Din Khan 6-45 Manik Rao Kunshi 7-0 Table Par Gat Toda 7-10 Local Announcements and Weather Report 7-15 Mishra Sangeet 7-30 Vinayakrao Patwardhan 8-0 News (M) 8-15 News (G) 8-30 "Birbal Ka Maqbara" 9-0 News (E) 9-15 News (H) 9-30 B. B. C. News Relay 9-40 Bombay Radio Orchestra 10-0 Suite in B Minor 10-25 Albert Sammons (Violin) and Lionel Tertis (Violin).

VARIATIONS.

41.44 m. (7,240 kc/s)

7-40 a.m. Instrumental Melodies 5-45 p.m. A. P. Narayangaonkar 6-15 Calling Rural Listeners.

61.48 m. (4,880 kc/s)

8-0 p.m. Champaklal Veragiwala 8-15 Purandardas Krut Bhajans 9-0 Gokulibai Kakolkar 10-0 Vinayakrao Patwardhan.

ALL INDIA RADIO: Today (Sunday) 12-15 p.m. All India Radio, Bombay, will broadcast a speciti feature entitled "Zapuraza" written by Roy Kinikar based on the poetry of late Kavi "Keshavsut."

This can be heard on 244 metres and 31.41 metres.

WEATHER

WEATHER SUMMARY

POONA, Nov. 6 (API.) The following is the daily weather summary for Saturday, the 6th November 1948.

Yesterday's shallow low over the north-west Deccan has become unimportant. The trough flow pressure off the Konkan coast is still persisting there. Conditons are unsettled in the south-east Bay of Bengal and the neighbourhood

Fairly widespread light to moderate rain has fallen over the region extending from the North Bombay Deccan to Chota Nagpur and in Mysore, Malabar and the Madras Deccan.

A few showers are also reported from West Bengal, Hyderabad and South-east Madras

Night temperatures were above normal over the country outside North-West India and were markedly so in the North Bombay Deccan, the Central parts of the country and Chota Nagpur.

FORECAST VALID UNTIL THE EVENING OF 7TH.: Rainfall accompanied by thunder storms will increase along the Coromandal South Circars coast and decrease but occur locally elsewhere in the Peninsula and in the central parts of the country. A few thunder showers will also occur in Chota Nagpur, Orissa, West Bengal and the southern districts of the East United Provinces.

WEATHER CHART

POONA, Nov. 6. (API.) The following is the daily weather chart showing the maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall in inches during the past 24 hours from 1st October 1948 and departure from normal recorded at eight hours I.S.T. on 6th November 1948:—

Ahmedabad 95 73 0 0.8 minus 0.2 Allahabad 75 67 0.2 1.5 minus 0.9 Ambala 88 50 0 0.2 minus 0.8 Bangalore 85 70 0 3.0 minus 4.0 Benares 83 68 0 6.7 plus 4.5 BOMBAY 88 77 0 2.1 minus 0.7 Calcutta 90 76 0 8.4 minus 0.4 Cuttack 92 76 0 2.0 minus 3.1 Darjiling 59 45 0 8.0 plus 2.4 Delhi 85 53 0 0.5 plus 0.1 Gaya 85 71 0.1 2.8 plus 0.8 Hyderabad (Dn) 88 72 1.5 2.9 minus 011 Jaipur 83 52 0 0.1 minus 0.3 Jubbulpore 75 67 0.1 52.4 plus 0.4 Kanpur (U P) 83 65 0 0.1 minus 1.3 Lucknow 84 66 0 0.7 minus 0.7 Madras 89 78 0 9.8 minus 5.9 Mahableshwar 72 61 0 4.9 minus 2.0 Mussoorie 61 45 0 1.4 plus 0.1 Nagpur 85 70 1.5 3.1 plus 0.6 Ootacamund 64 52 0.3 6.9 minus 2.5 Patna 57 72 0 4.4 plus 2.0 Poona 84 60 T 5.0 plus 1.1 Shillong 68 49 0 13.7 plus 6.1 Simla 59 43 0.9 minus 0.4

Conference Of Central Government Employees

NEW DELHI, Nov. 5, (U.P.I.): Prof K. T. Shah, Member of the Constituent Assembly and President, All-India Conference of Central Government Employees, has issued the following statement:—

"The second All-India Conference of Central Government Employees, proposed to be held in New Delhi on the 13th and 14th November 1948, will now be held in New Delhi on the 4th and 5th of December 1948".

"Conference Of Temporary Employees"

It has been proposed to convene a Conference of Temporary Employees of Government of Bombay working in the Greater Bombay and Districts. The Conference will request the Government to grant certain benefits, which are denied to temporary employees for last 6 to 7 years.

THANA MOURNS HORNIMAN'S LOSS

A resolution mourning the death of Mr. B. G. Horniman, "a fearless and downright critic of public administration", was passed by the District Local Board, Thana.

Breach Of Rationing Order Alleged

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Sreenivas Venugopal, pujari of the Venkatesh Temple at Fanaswadi and two others, were arrested on Friday for breach of rationing regulations.

The police raided the temple when the arrested persons were distributing Prashad, comprising fruits, vegetables and sweets on the final day of the Chatturmas celebrations.

Government House News

BOMBAY, Nov. 6. (A.P.I.): The Hon. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Prime Minister of India, was received at 2 a.m. at Santa Cruz airport, on behalf of the Governor of Bombay by his son Kunwar Ranbir Singh and Lieut K. N. Bahl, R.I.N., A.D.C.

H. H. the Dowager Maharani of Jodhpur came to tea.

REMEMBERING THE WAR DEAD

Observance Of Silence At 11 A. M. Today

His Majesty the King has expressed a wish that this year, in order to commemorate the wars of 1914-1918 and 1939-45 there should be a momentary pause for reverent remembrance of the glorious dead, to take place at 11 a.m. Railway time, on Sunday, November 7.

In order that all should be enabled to observe simultaneously this moment of solemn silence, the following arrangements have been made in Bombay City. At 11 a.m. Railway Time, guns will be fired from the South End of the Oval near the Co-operage, near the Police headquarters at Naigaum and in Shivaji Park. For the North of the City, certain mills will also be asked to blow a prolonged blast on their syrens. On these signals it is hoped that all locomotion and movement in streets, in factories, schools and offices will instantly cease and remain suspended for the space of two minutes. On the tramway system, cars will be stopped. Rail, water and air transport need not, however, be suspended.

As on previous occasions, the Government confidently appeals to all organisations controlling labour and shipping to give wide publicity to His Majesty's wishes, and to assist in making impressive this reverent acknowledgment of our debt to the fallen.

The Government also invites ministers of all religious denominations to make a special collection for ex-servicemen's fund on Sunday, November 7, and to arrange to seat ex-servicemen together in church on that day.

Correction

A deficit of Rs. 62 Lakhs is disclosed in the budget estimates for the year 1949-50 presented to the Municipal Standing Committee by Mr. B. K. Patel, Municipal Commissioner yesterday.

	Lakhs.
The estimated receipts are	642.16
The estimated expenditure is	704.28
Deficit.	62.12

The deficit figure of 79.36 lakhs as it appeared in yesterday's issue of the "Chronicle" was derived by the inclusion of a sum of Rs. 17.24 lakhs transferred from the Post war Reconstruction Fund.

HINDI BOOK FORFEITED

The Chief Commissioner, Delhi, has issued a notification under Section 19 of the Indian Press (Emergency Powers) Act 1931, declaring to be forfeited to His Majesty all copies of the book in Hindi entitled "Swadhin Bharat Ki Parmukh Samasyaen" written by Shri Ram Pratap Gondal, published by Messrs. Vidya Mandir Limited, New Delhi and printed at the Gondal's Press, Connaught Circus, New Delhi.

New Gujerati Weekly

AHMEDABAD, Nov. 5, (A.P.I.): Mr. Gulam Rasul Qureshi, President of the City Congress Committee, has filed a declaration for publishing a Gujerati Keekly "E K A T A".

It is announced that the paper will be published on every Friday—the day of Mahatma Gandhi's sacrifice with a view to promoting communal peace and harmony.

Indian Students In America Hard Hit

BOMBAY, (I.P.S.): Majority of the Indian students studying in various universities in America are facing great hardships due to the continued cost of living there according to reports received in Bombay. The steep rise in living standard during recent months has hit them hard and they are finding it difficult to adjust their budgets to continued changes of living conditions every month. Several students have to depend upon scholarships which is limited and as such they find it difficult to meet both ends. This has been the tale of their woe received by several donors and patrons.

HYDERABAD REMOVES RESTRICTIONS ON GOODS EXPORT

'GANDHIAN IDEOLOGY BYPASSED'

(Continutd on Page 17)

it. The Constitution, Mr. Santhanam explained, contained our fundamental principles. They were single, equal and secular citizenship which was sought to be protected by the fundamental rights, federation and responsible type of cabinet executive. They should scrutinise if these principles were properly embodied in the Constitution. The fundamental rights provided for were subject to reservations. Like the American Supreme Court, the Indian Supreme Court might also have to modify them. If that was so he would prefer to have the whole chapter omitted. He would, however, emphasise that in these days of emergency powers, it was very essential that some at least of the civil liberties of the citizen should be preserved by the Constitution and it should not be easy for the Legislature to take them away.

In regard to adult franchise Mr. Santhanam suggested that it should be the duty of the Central Government to maintain the roll of voters. By giving this responsibility to the provinces there was the risk of local, linguistic and sectional interests not properly compiling these rolls.

PREFER STABILITY TO FLEXIBILITY

In regard to duel polity, Mr. Santanam suggested that they should restrict the concurrent list or at least define the scope of the Centre in regard to these subjects. It was an inevitable tendency to make the concurrent list in due course a federal list and they must guard against this.

Mr. Santanam urged the necessity to precisely and definitely mark the frontiers of responsibility. There should be no ambiguity about it. In the instrument of instructions to the President and Governors there was scope for conflict with the Prime Minister and Cabinet. We should prefer stability to flexibility as it was the need of India now and the provisions relating to the responsibility of the Cabinet must be carefully scrutinised. He would prefer more stringent provisions for amending the Constitution.

Mr. Santanam disagreed with the views of Dr. Ambedkar on village polity. But for the villages, Mr. Santanam said, India would have been in chaos. He wanted some statutory provision for the recognition of Village Panchayats. The artificial distinction between states and provinces must be done away with as quickly as possible. The only impediment in this regard appeared to be certain financial interests who might stand to lose but if a formula could be found to protect them the states might not object to fall in line with the provinces.

STATES NEGLECTED

Mr. Ram Sahai said that the States people were in favour of having a strong Centre and would help in setting up one. He complained that the states had been neglected in the Draft Constitution and had not been given the same rights and privileges as the provinces.

He, however, appealed to the states to retain like the provinces only a limited number of subjects and thus help in making the Centre strong.

Mr. Jai Narayan Vyas supported the idea that the states should be brought in line with the provinces. This was the intention of the Constituent Assembly but in the Draft Constitution no effort had been made to achieve that end.

The provision for turning the states into viable units had also been kept very vague and one did not know what exact procedure was prescribed.

COMMITTEE EXCEEDED ITS POWERS

Mr. F. K. Sidhwa complained that the local bodies which even now were in a pitiable state, would continue to be so under the Draft Constitution. Unless something was done to augment their resources and the extent of their power no one could expect the villages and democracy to prosper. Mr. Sidhwa criticised the Drafting Committee's attempts to change certain parts of the Fundamental Rights Chapter and said the Committee had really exceeded its powers in doing so The Fundamental Rights had been approved as a whole by the House previously and the Drafting Committee had no right to suggest modifications or alterations in them. Mr. Sidhwa pleaded that the Indian States and Union of States should not have separate constitutions. The provincial constitutions should be suitably adapted to these states. The rulers might, if possible, be made the hereditary governors of states. Turning to the minority question, Mr. Sidhwa congratulated the majority community for providing safeguards and reservation of seats for the minorities.

Mr. Mandloi said the Draft Constitution fulfilled the pattern outlined in the objectives resolution which the House had passed at its inception.

THE RUSSIAN CONSTITUTION

Pandit Balkrishna Sharma replying to the criticism that the Draft Constitution was bulky, stated that it was bound to be so because they were making a constitution for nearly one-fifth of humanity. Referring to the criticism that no effort had been made to borrow anything from the Russian Constitution, Mr. Balkrishna Sharma stated that for eighteen years after the Revolution of 1917 the Russian had established rigid single party rule. It had been said that the Russian Constitution gave the fullest scope to the minorities. But while saying this, one should also remember that during eighteen years of one-party rule, the Communists had established their stronghold in the various republics constituting the U.S.S.R. In spite of the fact that the Constitution gave them power to break away from the Centre, in the nature of things, it was impossible for them even to think of doing so. India wanted to develop on democratic lines whereas the Russian Constitution was based on revolutionary totalitarianism.

AGAINST RESERVATION OF SEATS

Pandit Thakurdas Bhargava criticising certain aspects of the Draft urged that there should be an easy and simple provision whereby all those who had come from Pakistan would automatically become citizens of India. On the question of minority rights, he strongly expressed himself against reservation of seats. The present provision of reservation and joint electorate was good neither to the majority nor to the minority. If there should be reservation at all he would prefer to have them by nomination. The future President could be trusted to fulfil this obligation justly.

Pandit Bhargava wanted the delimitation of constituencies to be on a territorial basis. The difference between urban and rural areas must be eliminated.

Lala Raj Kunwar supported the plea for the adoption of Hindi as the national language. The adoption of Hindi need not be to the disadvantage of Urdu. Urdu had certain special characteristics and they would do well to support it.

In the preamble of the Constitution he urged that mention should be made of God and his blessings invoked.

Mr. Yudhistir Misra complained that there was no provision for the economic independence of the country. The Draft Constitution did not give any guarantee of nationalisation of wealth within a reasonable time, nor did it say that every man and woman in his country would be provided with work. Mr. Misra also criticised the provision for detaining certain persons without trial and pleaded that this should be done away with.

PROVISION FOR COW SLAUGHTER URGED

Mr. Shibbanlal Saxena urged that the Draft Constitution must be amended so as to make provision for the creation of Village Panchayats or republics. The elections to the Upper Chamber must be made by these Village Republics. Provision should also be made to prevent the slaughter of cows throughout the country. This was necessary both to cater to the sentiments of the people as well as out of economic necessity.

The Prime Minister, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, who returned to Delhi this morning, attended the Assembly in the afternoon. Pandit Nehru was loudly cheered as he entered the hall, accompanied by Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel.

DUE SHARE FOR VILLAGES

Mr. D. Das who spoke next expressed surprise at Dr. Ambedkar's description of the vilages of India as sinks of localism and ignorance. He paid a tribute to Mahatma Gandhi at whose behest the educated people had begun to go back to the villages. Unfortunately, unlike the cities in other countries, people in Indian cities were far away from the villages and therefore they had begun to think that there was nothing good in Indian villages. He appealed to Dr. Ambedkar to reconsider the matter and give the villages their due share in the Constitution. Mr. Das regretted that some South Indian friends had talked of "language imperialism."

UPLIFT OF TRIBAL PEOPLE

Mr. Das referred to the poor plight of tribal people in the states of Orissa and C. P. which had merged with these provinces and urged that the Centre must make special financial provisions for the uplift of these people. The provinces would not be themselves able to undertake this work.

Mr. Ranbir Singh Chaudhry supported the motion and said that the question of national language should have been decided now so that the people could start learning that language. He urged that the villages should also be given their proper place in India's new constitution. It was not practicable at present, he said, to remove the division between urban and rural seats. He, however, opposed reservation of seats on communal basis as that would create a permanent minority problem.

Mr. R. Diwakar said that the Draft Constitution was a monumental work but the Drafting Committee had gone far beyond its mandate and had reviewed, revised and recast the decisions of the Constituent Assembly. The House must not rush in the matter of passing the New Constitution. Several important matters were before the members and they could not afford to take decisions on them without giving them proper attention.

A LAWYER'S PARADISE

Mr. Himatsinghka Maheshwari, said that the Draft Constitution was a lawyer's paradise. The way it was phrased it would only make the people more litigous and less truthful. He hoped that when the Constitution would be considered clause by clause this blemish would be remedied.

He opposed the reservation of seats for minority communities. Reservations of this type, he said would only encourage separatist tendencies and would make it difficult for them to establish a secular state in India.

The House adjourned till 10 a.m. on Monday.

Habib Bank Goes Out Of List Of Banks Collecting Surcharge

HYDERABAD, Nov. 6 (API): Restrictions placed on the export of goods from Hyderabad State, making it compulsory that they should be booked through the Hyderabad State Bank have been lifted.

A notification issued to-day informs merchants that they are now allowed to book their goods in their own names, or in the names of their representatives or exporting agents. They are, however, required after payment of the fixed surcharge at the Hyderabad State Bank, to produce the first copy of the chalan at the railway station, the second copy at the Customs and the third at the Supply Secretariat.

HABIB BANK DELETED

The name of Messrs. Habib Bank has been deleted from the list of banks, who are authorised to collect surcharge and hence merchants should not deposit their surcharge in that bank, the notification adds.

CHAUDHARY ON HIS TASK

SECUNDERABAD, Nov. 6 (UPI):— Maj.-Gen. Chaudhary's visit to the districts in the Hyderabad State has gone a long way in achieving the three-fold purpose, namely, the restoration of Law and Order, the fostering of Hindu-Muslim unity and convincing the people of the State of the secular and democratic character of the Indian Union, writes Mr. D. M. Tahilramani, Special Correspondent of the "United Press of India", who accompanied the Military Governor on his two-day hurricane tour of Bihar, Gulberga, Raichur and Mahabubnagar districts.

SHEOBULLAH FUND

The Sheobullah Trust Fund now amounts to Rs. 4,800.

An English daily, entitled "The Future" will be published from Hyderabad shortly.

Chaudhury Agrees To Form Press Advisory Committee

"The conditions in the State are fast returning to normal and the situation on the whole is quite satisfactory", said Major General J. N. Chaudhury, Military Governor of Hyderabad, giving an overall picture of the situation of the Hyderabad State at a press conference held at Raichur yesterday.

"The Razakar menace," the Military Governor added, "is a chapter of the past and it should be considered to be dead for all practical purposes. The Communist threat to peace is still there but it is not so serious as it is being thought to be. Their activities are mostly confined to Nalganda and Warangal districts where many of their pockets have been liquidated.

The Military Governor agreed to a suggestion made to him to constitute a press advisory committee to advise his administration while dealing with the Press.

CHAUDHURY TO VISIT H.M.I.S. "DELHI"

MADRAS, Nov. 6 (UPI): Major-General J. N. Chaudhury, Military Governor of Hyderabad, arrived in Madras this evening, on a short visit to the City to pay a courtesy call to H.M.I.S. "Delhi" which is now in Madras harbour.

Rs. Forty Lakhs For Refugees

SECUNDERABAD, Nov. 6 (UPI):— Raja Dhandiraj Bahadur, a member of the Military Government announced to-day the appointment of a Central Advisory Committee with himself as Chairman to advise him on questions relating to the refugee relief and rehabilitation in the State.

Broadcasting from the Deccan Radio to-night the Raja Bahadur said that a sum of Rs. 40 lakhs had been provided for the purpose, besides Rs. 10,000 placed at the disposal of each civil administrator in all the 16 districts.

Hyderabad Muslims See Light

HYDERABAD Dn., Nov. 6 (UPI.) A Convention of Muslim leaders, representing different schools of thought assembled here today to formulate their future political policy and programme. The Convention included the Majlis leaders as well.

It is authoritatively learnt that the Convention arrived at the conclusion that Muslim politics should hereafter rest on a purely democratic basis. A resolution, it is understood, was passed to this effect, recommending the Muslims of Hyderabad to wind up all communal organizations and join the State Congress.

SHORT STORIES FOR TELEVISION

HOLLYWOOD: Independent film producers are coming to the rescue of programme-hungry television studios with a series of half-hour films of famous short stories.

First in the field will be Marshall Grant-Realm Productions which hopes to have nine stories ready for the cameras by mid-November.

The stories are Guy de Maupassant's "The Diamond Necklace" and Mademoiselle Fifi," Robert Louis Stevenson's "The Sieur de Malatroit's Door," Nathaniel Hawthorne's "Dr. Heidigger's Experiment," Theophile "The Mummy's Foot," Chekhov's "The Bet," Karoly Kisfaludi's "The Invisible Wound," Pushkin's "The Shot," and Frank Stockton's "The Transferred Ghost."

The Marshall Grant-Realm company hopes to complete filming of the nine stories in 25 days.

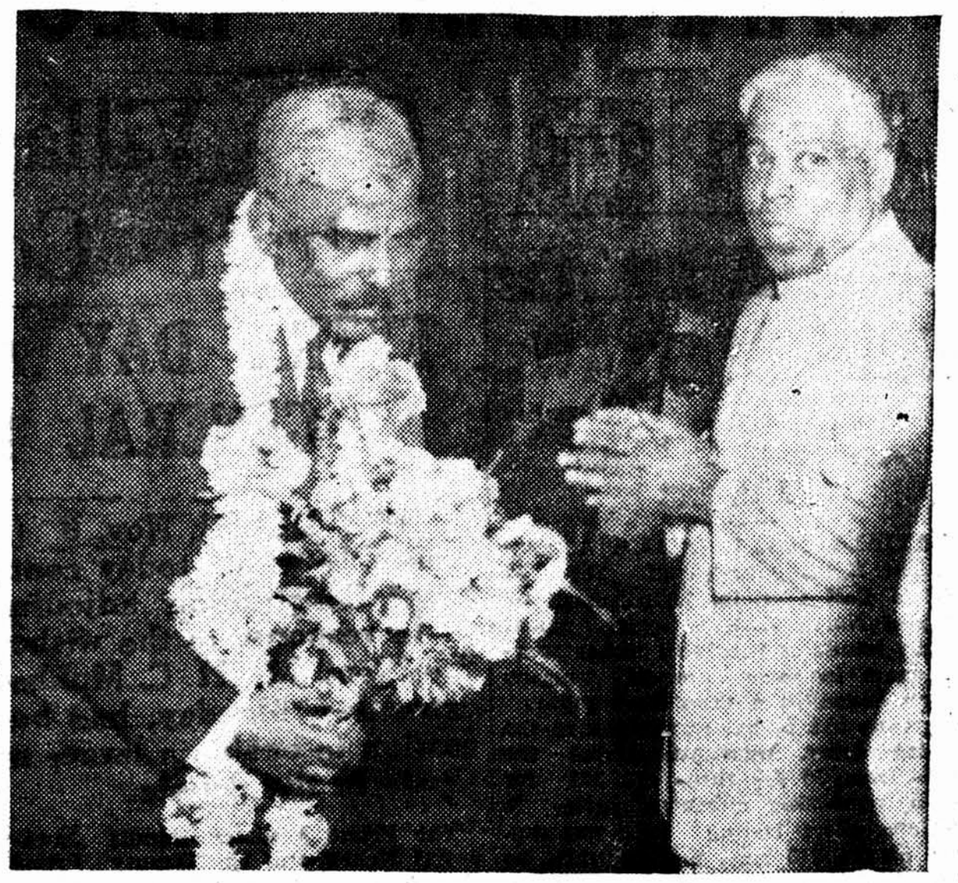
RASHID ALI'S REPORT ON FRENCH ELECTIONS

PONDICHERRY, Nov. 5, (A. P. I.): Mr. Rashid Ali Bagi, Consul General for India in Pondicherry, has sent his report to the Ministry of External Affairs, Delhi, on the recent municipal elections in the French Indian settlements in South India it is learnt.

The Governor of French India C E. Baron is arriving here tomorrow morning from Mahe on the cruiser 'Duguay Trourin'

GEORGE TOWN, (British Guiana) Nov. 5 (Reuter) Mirza Abul Hassan Ispahani, Pakistan Ambassador to the United States, was given a great welcome when he landed here on his way from Dio de Janeiro to Washington.

They Flew Back To India With Nehru



(Above): Miss Chandralekha Pandit and Miss Rita Pandit, nieces of Pandit Nehru. (Right): Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar, Dewan of Mysore, returned from Paris.

"DON'T DIVIDE COUNTRY ON LINGUISTIC BASIS"

Sir Vithal Chandavarkar's Plea For Strong Centre

LINGUISTIC PROVINCES COMMISSION RECORDS MORE EVIDENCES

BOMBAY, Saturday

Sir Vithal Chandavarkar, former President of the Indian Liberal Federation, strongly opposed the division of the country on a linguistic basis under any circumstances when he gave evidence before the Linguistic Provinces Commission, to-day.

BASIS FOR REGROUPING

He said that if regrouping of provinces was felt a necessity, then it should done purely on the basis of administrative convenience and strategic and defence considerations. Pleading for a strong centre and the consolidation of our national strength, Sir Vithal Chandavarkar advocated that India should have a common national language but did not specify whether it should be Hindustani. "In any case, it should be gradually introduced without in any way upsetting the present generation."

He said he was not convinced by the argument that Bombay should be a separate centrally-administered unit.

He also stressed Konani being a dialect of Marathi all Konkani-speaking areas should form part of Maharashtra in case Government thought it fit to redistribute the territory of India on a language basis. But he did not think it would be wise to proceed with the question on that basis.

Dewan Bahadur V. J. G. Shastri, former President of the Surat Chamber of Commerce, said he was not only not in favour of linguistic redistribution but pleaded for the reduction in the number of the existing provinces. "But if you want to divide India thus, Bombay should be a separate province," he urged.

Mr. N. G. Gore, Joint Secretary of the Socialist Party, said he did not share the view that reconstituting provinces on a linguistic basis would ultimately result in splitting the Indian Union in as many different nations.

SAMYUKTA MAHARASHTRA

"The solution of this question should not be postponed indefinitely. The demand for Samyukta Maharashtra has the unequivocal backing of the Marathi-speaking people. Delay may create bitterness and frustration, while prompt action would knock the bottom out of the campaign of hatred and inter-provincial enmity," he said.

Mr. Gore stated that the Socialist Party was in favour of Bombay being included in United Maharashtra. "Those people who are agitating against this demand are to be blamed for supplying material for anti-national and sectarian points of view," he held.

Dr. V M. Kaikini, who has made a study of the linguistic problem, told the Commission that the question should not be proceeded with for some years to come as the partition of India had already created a bad atmosphere. But if the decision to redistribute the provincial areas was "final", he suggested that the province of United Maharashtra should have as its southern boundary the Gangavali River in North Canara and that its northern frontier should extend from the Daman Ganga River, north of the Thana District, to the Nagpur Division of the Central Provinces.

MORE'S PLEA

Mr. S. S. More, Secretary of the Peasants and Workers Party of Maharashtra, argued that "frustration and despair" would result if the "natural urge" of people of one language to come together under one administrative unit was not recognised immediately.

Speaking on the reported views of Pandit Nehru and Sardar Patel that the formation of linguistic provinces should await the stabilisation of conditions in the country, Mr. More told the Commission that the economic problem would persist even after five or ten years and that the redistribution of territories on a language basis was "the best way to eliminate provincial bickerings."

He urged that the question was no longer an "open" one so far as the Congress was concerned. "The linguistic principle has been completely accepted by the Congress", he said, quoting different Congress resolutions since 1920 and extracts from Mahatma Gandhi's speeches and writings

Mr. More dealt with the problem of the formation of United Maharashtra from the "class angle" and charged that the people of Maharashtra were being "ruthlessly exploited and emasculated" by Gujeratis and Marwaris for the past 150 years. This "rapacious, economic exploitation", he said, was continuing and could be halted only with the immediate formation of the province of United Maharashtra.

Sir Janardan Madan, former Adviser to the Bombay Government, suggested to the Commission that it was "unfortunate" the linguistic question had been taken up at an "inopportune" moment when there were already many dissenssions in the country. He saw no reason why Gujerat and Maharashra should not continue to be jointly administered as at present but said the case of Karnataka was "different"

"It will not be wrong to form a separate Karnataka province," he believed.

MOVEMENT OF FOODGRAINS UNDER RE-IMPOSED CONTROL

Central Government Lays Down Procedure Of Priority On Railways

NEW DELHI, Nov. 6. (A.P.I.): With the re-imposition of control on foodgrains, says a Press Note, it has become necessary to revise the existing system regulating the transport of foodstuffs from the supply to the recipient areas. The Government of India have accordingly laid down the procedure outlined below for movements by rail:—

1. Wheat, rice, millets, barley, gram, gram-dal and maize and atta or flour of these grains will move from one Province/State to another Province/State under the basic plan of the Central Ministry of Food.

Inter-Provincial movement of these commodities will not be permitted on trade account and will be assisted only when sponsored by the Food Ministry.

As regards intra-Provincial/State movements i.e. movements within a Province/State, Provincial and State Food Administrations (officers not below the rank of a Deputy Secretary) have been empowered to sponsor them. To this end, rules relating to indents and supply of wagons have been framed and detailed instructions issued to the various Regional Controllers of Railway Priorities and other authorities concerned for implementation.

(A) PERISHABLES: Fresh vegetables, fruits, eggs, fish and other quickly perishable commodities move ordinarily by passanger trains. If and when required to be moved by goods train from one Province/State to another or within a Province/State, railways will move these quick-perishing commodities expeditiously as at present. These will not be sponsored either by the Central Food Ministry or Provincial/State Governments.

(B) On the other hand, perishable like potatoes, onions and dry fish which ordinarily move by goods train will be sponsored, when necessary, by the Provincial or State Government concerned, if the movement is within a Province or State while inter-Provincial/State movements will be sponsored by the Central Food Ministry (Movement Directorate).

ELIMINATING DELAYS.

3. As regards the movement of pulses, sugar, gur, edible oils and edible oilseeds, important changes have been made in the present procedure with a view to eliminating delays and helping the trading public.

Hitherto, the transport of these commodities from surplus to deficit areas was arranged in special trains in favour of any merchant or group of merchants, who undertook to load a full train with one or more of these items from three or four stations near each other to a group of stations not more than ten in number lying on one engine-run. The merchants were to approach the Ministry of Food if the movements were from one Province/State to another, or the Province/State Government concerned if the movements were intra-Provincial/State.

FOR SMALL TRADERS.

In the case of inter-Provincial movements, movement programmes were prepared by the Central Food Ministry and submitted to the Ministry of Transport for arranging special This procedure has now been revised trains in consultation with Railways. to enable small traders also to participate in the movement of goods in full load trains.

Henceforward the movement of pulses, sugar, gur, edible oils, edible oilseeds and other foodstuffs will not be sponsored in favour of individual traders either in full trains loads or otherwise. Traders desirous of moving these commodities will register their demands at the despatching stations. The Ministry of Railways will arrange to obtain a weekly or fortnightly statement of such demand and take steps to move the maximum quantities possible by wagon quotas or special trains.

SHILLONG, Nov. 6 (API): For administrative reasons the Sadiya frontier tract has been divided into two separate units of administration to be known as the Abor hills district and the Mishmi hills district and placed under two political officers.

BARODA CONGRESS AND LINGUISTIC PROVINCES

BARODA, Nov. 6 (UPI): A meeting of Congress workers of Baroda held here yesterday under the presidentship of Mr. C. J. Sutaria, Law Minister, adopted a resolution appealing to the Linguistic Provinces Commission to postpone the issue for a decade.

The resolution, however, adds that in case the Commission decides to settle the problem now, it must deny the claim of the Samyukta Maharashtra Parishad for Bansda, Dharampur, Javhas, Surganand and Dangs "as linguistically they are parts of Gujarat and should be included in Mahagujarat."

Assam To Oppose Formation Of Purbachal Province

GAUHATI, Nov. 6 (API): A three-man deputation on behalf of the Assam Provincial Congress Committee, headed by Mr. Gopinath Bardoloi, the Premier who is already in Delhi will, it is learnt, wait on the Congress Working Committee when it meets in the second week of November, to place Assam's case regarding Cachar before the Committee.

It is gathered here that the deputation will oppose the move for the formation of a new Purbachal Province and will urge for the inclusion of Cachar in the A.P.C.C.

It is also learnt that anothner delegation from Cachar is also going to New Delhi to make a similar representation to the Congress Working Committee.

'GANDHIAN IDEOLOGY BYPASSED'

Champions Of Villages Attack Draft Constitution

EXTRA DAY ALLOTTED FOR GENERAL DISCUSSION

NEW DELHI, Nov. 6 (A. P. I.) The Constituent Assembly which today continued the discussion on the Draft Constitution adjourned till Monday.

In response to the wishes of the House, the Vice-President, Mr. H. C. Mukherjee announced that an extra day, Monday, had been allotted for general discussion to enable a larger number of members to participate in the debate.

The Prime Minister, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and the Deputy Prime Minister Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, both of whom attended this session of the Assembly for the first time to-day were loudly cheered as they entered the hall.

During to-day's discussion a number of members argued that special safeguards ought to be provided for the minorities, both in the interests of the minorities themselves as well as of a secular democratic state.

Mr. R. K. Sidhwa was cheered by all sections of the House when he urged the minorities in the country to emulate the example of the Parsi community, who, even though they had been offered safeguards, said: "Thank you. We do not want them."

Proceedings In Detail

Mr. Arun Chandra Guha, who was the first speaker of the day stated that on the economic side, the draft constitution was almost silent. He felt that the rights to means of livelihood, education, and leisure should have been effectively incorporated in the constitution. Mr. Guha criticised Dr. Ambedkar's remarks on the Indian villages and recalled that Mahatma Gandhi's dream of the future constitution of India was a pyramidical structure, very broadbased. That base were the villages of India. He urged that the Assembly should even now make an effort to get this done.

Mr. Guha recalled that in the Soviet constitution, eight or nine major languages were permitted to be used. By sheer weight of numbers Russian predominated. Similarly in India too all the major languages should be allowed to be spoken in the House. By weight of numbers, of course, Hindi would predominate.

Mr. T. Prakasam said he had hoped that the constitution would be in accordance with the wishes of those who had fought the battles of freedom for 30 years and succeeded in securing freedom under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi. But to his utter disappointment he found that this was not so. He did not blame Dr. Ambedkar for this, for Dr. Ambedkar had not fought the battles of freedom as others had done. In fact, he was opposed to all Gandhian ideas and programme. That was why at one stroke he had condemned the Village Panchayats.

AMEND CONSTITUTION

The Constitution must be so amended as to make it useful for the millions of villagers, for whose sake freedom had been won. An attempt must be made to get rid of the capitalist system. Mahatma Gandhi had realised the need for this. That was why he had embarked on his constructive programme which enjoined on every man and woman to do his or her duty.

Dr. Alban D'Souza described the draft as an "excellent piece of work." He was particularly gratified with the provisions made for the safeguarding of the rights of Minorities. He would however, suggest in this connection that the special officers proposed to be appointed in the Constituent States to watch the interests of Minorities should be made responsible to the Centre.

Dr. D'Souza emphasised the need for a strong Centre. A weak centre in the past had been responsible for the fall of many dynasties and empires. To consolidate, unity and maintain the freedom won after centuries of foreign domination it was absolutely necessary that the Centre should be strong.

SANTHANAM'S COMPLAINT

Mr. K. Santhanam complained that the Drafting Committee took upon itself the responsibility to change certain vital decisions taken by the House. For example the Committee felt itself entitled to reject the report of a Committee appointed by the House to report on the centrally administered areas.

On the merits of the Draft Mr. Santhanam asserted that flexibility was not always a virtue. A Constitution was like a human frame which had both flexible and rigid parts. In the present context they should pay greater attention to the rigid parts of

(Continued on Page 12.)

PATIALA MATCH ENDS IN DRAW

Amarnath Unbeaten With 223

PATIALA, Nov. 6, (A.P.I.): A magnificent fighting knock of 223 by India's Test Captain, Lala Amarnath, enabled North Zone to avert defeat at the hands of the West Indies touring team in their four-day match which ended in a draw here today.

Coming out to bat at the fall of the second wicket, Amarnath carried the score from 39 for three to 378 for seven, remaining unbeaten after 5½ glorious effort lasting 359 minutes. Out of the 319 runs put on while he was at the crease, Amarnath's own contribution was 223, as against 98 scored by the other five batsmen who gave him a stand. This is a clear indication of the burden India's Test Captain carried on his shoulders. Amarnath got good support from Rai Singh (25) and Balbirchand (30) today.

TRINCOMALLE, Nov. 6 (UPI.) At 5 a.m. on the morning of November 4, H.M.I.S. "Delhi" left Trincomalle for Madras, accompanied by H.M.I. ships "Kistna" and "Sutlej". The "Cauvery" is returning to Bombay.

PARTY TO K. M. MUNSHI

Mr. K. M. Munshi speaking at a reception held at the Taj in his honour. Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas presided.

NIZAM'S BID FOR GOA

Munshi Confirms Story At Taj Reception

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Speaking at a reception accorded in his honour by the Maha Gujarat Rajasthan Praja Sammelan at the Taj this evening, Mr. K. M. Munshi, India's former Agent-General to Hyderabad confirmed the story that the Nizam Government had paid £10,000 in connection with the purchase of Goa from the Portuguese Government.

Presiding over the function, Sri Purshotamdas Thakurdas paid tributes to the statesmanship of Mr. Munshi and said that every Gujarati was proud of the part played by him in the successful solution of the Hyderabad problem.

Mr. Bhavanji A. Khimji, Chairman of the Reception Committee of the Sammelan, Sri Harshedbhai Divetia, Chief Justice of Saurashtra and Mr. Amritlal Sheth, Editor of "Janmabhumi", also paid tributes to the services of Mr. Munshi.

Mr Munshi related how he had to fight the social boycott imposed by Government officials as soon as he reached Hyderabad. He said that he had to undergo a number of humiliations and his movements were watched by the police. Whenever he undertook fact-finding tours, Mr. Munshi stated, elaborate arrangements were made by the Nizam's Government to prevent Hindus coming in contact with him. Citing an instance, he said that during his 200-mile tour he met only one Hindu.

Talking of high officials of Hyderabad, Mr. Munshi said that they were astute diplomats speaking in the most polished and sweet tongue. They posed as innocents and always professed complete ignorance about atrocities committed in the State. Mr. Munshi added that these officials never shirked contradicting press reports about atrocities, however true they might have been.

Mr. Munshi said when the job of the Agent-General was offered to him by Sardar Patel, he thought that it was an unfortunate thing. He feared that if something went wrong his entire political career of 30 years would be finished. He, however, accepted the post only under pressure from Mahatma Gandhi.

Mrs. Lilavati Munshi, Mr. G. L. Mehta, President of the Indian Tariff Board, Prof. C. N. Vakil, Director of University School of Economics and Sociology, Mr. A. P. Sabavala, former Mayor of Bombay, Mr. Nathalal Parikh, Secretary of the Municipal Congress Party, Mr. Purshotam Thakkar, Secretary of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, and Mr. Ramdas Kilachand, President of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, attended the reception.

B.P.C.C. RECEPTION TO MUNSHI

A Congress House announcement says:—

The reception arranged in honour of Mr. K. M. Munshi by the President of the B.P.C.C. will be held at 6-30 p.m. at Congress House on Monday (not at 6 p.m. as originally announced).

ROCKETING PRICES HIT BI-ZONA

Frankfurt Trade Union To Call One-Day Strike

BERLIN, Nov. 6, (Reuter): The Bi-Zonal Trade Union Council in Frankfurt decided today to call a one-day general strike throughout the British and American zones of Germany to demand measures against rising prices.

The date for the strike will be fixed at a further meeting next week.

BORDER SEALED

The border dividing the Soviet and Western Zones in Germany "is lined with Russian tommy-gunners and armed People's Police", according to the British-controlled German newspaper "Die Welt".

The newspaper, quoting travellers recently returned from Leipzig, in the Soviet zone, said it was not virtually impossible to cross the frontier illegally.

GANDHI MEMORIAL FUND COLLECTIONS

BOMBAY, Nov. 6 (API): To-day's figure of total collections to the Mahatma Gandhi National Memorial Fund from Bombay city is Rs. 15,03,172-14-7.

Hyderabad Collections

HYDERABAD Dn. Nov. 6. (U.P.I.): Over Rs. 1,00,000 have been collected in Hyderabad for the Gandhi National Memorial Fund. The collection drive is expected to receive added impetus with the election of Swami Ramanand Tirath as Chairman of the Fund Executive Committee, for Hyderabad State. The target for the state is Rs. 1,60,00,000.

16 MILITARY CHIEFS SACKED IN CHILE

Charge Of Conspiracy Against Government

SANTIAGO DE CHILE, Nov. 6 (Reuter): The Chilean Government has sacked 16 high armed forces chiefs, said to have been involved in the recent alleged conspiracy against the Government, it was announced here.

This follows the arrest of Senor Carlos Ibanez, a former President, General Ramon Vergara, former Prefect of Santiago, and other military and civil figures accused of being involved in the plot.

The Government also announced it was reinforcing the Santiago garrison by bringing in troops from Valparaiso and the Andes.

Soviet Envoy For Afghanistan

MOSCOW, Nov. 6. (Reuter): M. Artem Fedorov has been appointed Soviet Minister to Afghanistan, Tass, the official Soviet news agency, said to-day.

PALESTINE DEBATE POSTPONED

PARIS, Nov. 6 (Reuter). The Security Council debate on Palestine, expected today, has been postponed because Dr. Ralph Bunche, acting Palestine Mediator, has not yet received information he was awaiting about the situation in Galilee. Israel forces occupied the whole of Galilee last weekend, driving the Arabs over the Lebanese border. They were reported on Monday to have refused United Nations observers requests to withdraw from positions they were holding in Lebanese territory.

Nehru To Address Consembly Congress Party

NEW DELHI, Nov. (UPI.) Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Prime Minister, will address the members of the Congress Party in the Constituent Assembly on his mission to England at 10-30 a.m. tomorrow in the Assembly Hall.

States Finance Enquiry

NEW DELHI, Nov. 6. (U.P.I.): The Indian States Finance Enquiry Committee, the constitution of which was announced recently, held its first meeting on the 3rd November with Sir V. T. Krishnamachari as Chairman, says a Press Note issued by the Indian States Finance Committee (Ministry of States).

We have created unity in the diversity of States.

GREATEST HURDLE.

Sardar Patel continued: "We have, however, yet to surmount our greatest hurdle. That is the problem of our economic reconstruction and inflation. Despite our many attempts to solve these problems, we are not yet on top of the situation. To fight these two evils, it is necessary for us to produce more at lesser cost. We have to perfect our machinery of distribution, so that there is no loophole at any stage of the economic process, which brings consumer goods within the reach of every citizen.

"For all these, we need the unstinted support and fullest co-operation of Civil Servants, the employers and labour. If every one of us is guided by an unreserved loyalty to the country and sets aside, in the wider interests of the country, our own selfish ends, I have no doubt that we can evolve measures which would satisfactorily overcome our economic difficulties.

"Let us first consolidate the freedom, which we have won after such prolonged and hard struggle, before we think of subsidiary narrow parochial or sectional loyalties. No test at this critical juncture than that of subordination of our own selves to the country's freedom, security, economic stability and reconstruction".

NEHRU BACK FROM EUROPE

Pandit Nehru photographed at Santa Cruz airport on his return from the Commonwealth Premiers' Conference. He was received by Mr. Morarji Desai, Home Minister, Bombay Government, Mrs. Huthessing, Mr. S. K. Patil, President of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, and others. (See Page 9.)

Sardar Patel's Call To Wage War On Inflation

SUMS UP IN BIRTH-DAY MESSAGE TO NATION ACHIEVEMENTS DURING ONE YEAR OF FREEDOM

NEW DELHI, Nov. 6. (A.P.I.): In a film-recorded Message to the Nation, during the recent birthday celebrations in Bombay, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Deputy Prime Minister, said that in the first year of her freedom, India had triumphed over the forces of disruption and communalism and safeguarded her security and integrity but the country has yet to surmount the greatest hurdle namely the problem of economic reconstruction and inflation. For this, the Government needed the unstinted support and fullest co-operation of the people and no service could be greater at this critical juncture than that of subordination of our own selves to the country's freedom, security, economic stability and reconstruction.

Sardar Patel said: "In the critical times through which the country is passing, I appeal to every citizen to make his maximum contribution to the solution of our problems. The ultimate sanction of Government is popular support. Our broad requirements are active army, economic contentment and stability, a disciplined and responsible citizenship, and a firm administrative fabric are the essential requisites as well as expression of that unity and strength. India holds a prominent position in Asian policy; that position must be justified and maintained.

"These objectives have to be achieved with the same tenacity of purpose, the same single-mindedness, determination, the same single-minded devotion and the same unity in the world as we brought to bear on the struggle for freedom. Complacency or slackness would be as fatal to-day as it would have been in that struggle.

BASIS OF UNITY.

"India is a land of varieties of religion, culture, traditions, habits and languages. Yet throughout history, it has evolved a synthesis, harmony and oneness which has been the admiration of the world and the secret of its preservation. We have to live up to this precious heritage and demonstrate to the world that while religion, habits, thoughts and languages may divide, the country unites us.

"In the first year of our freedom we have many things to regret, but many more to enthuse over. Through the many troubles and tribulations that beset us, we have held firmly to our true faith and instincts. We have triumphed over the forces of disruption and communalism. Safeguarding our security and integrity, we have survived the shock of partition and woven new fabrics according to patterns of our own requirements and choice.

REV. SCOTT'S VISA CANCELLED

JOHANNESBURG, Nov. 6 (Reuter): The South African Minister of Interior today cancelled the passport of Rev. Michael Scott as he was about to leave here by air for London on way to Paris.

Rev. Scott was expected to approach the United Nations on behalf of South-west Africa tribes.

Rev. Scott said that the customs formalities had been completed at the airport when the immigration officer asked him to surrender the passport saying that telephonic instructions had been received from the Ministry of Interior cancelling the passport.

As "no explanation was given or any written instruction shown", Mr. Scott said, he refused to surrender the passport, pending representations he was forthwith making to the minister of interior, Dr. T. E. Donges.

MOLOTOV NO SOVIETS' ACHIEVEMENTS

MOSCOW, Nov. 6. (Reuter): M. Molotov, Soviet Foreign Minister, today addressed the annual meeting of the Moscow Soviet in the Bolshoi Theatre, Moscow, to celebrate the anniversary of the 1917 revolution.

M. Molotov who was given a great ovation, gave the annual report on the achievements of this year in the Soviet Union.

The meeting elected an Honorary Presidium, including Marshal Stalin and all the other members of the Politburo.

M. Molotov said: "Daily the success of the Soviet people on the building of Communism are increasing. The economic might of the Soviet Union is growing. The friendship of the peoples of the Soviet Union is growing.

"Since the Second World War countries such as Poland, Rumania, Bulgaria, Albania, Yugoslavia, Hungary have fallen away from Capitalism.

"The freedom movement among the Colonial peoples is growing, and despite everything the movement for freedom is growing.

"The international prestige of the Soviet Union is growing as a bulwark of peace and democracy", he said.

"Under the banner of Lenin and Stalin our people are going forward confident in their future".

U. S. ARMED BASES MENACE RUSSIA

Vishinsky's Charge In U. N. Political Committee

PARIS, Nov. 6, (U.P.A.): Russia's by 43 votes to nil, with nine abstentions, a British proposal that Mr. Trygve Lie, United Nations Secretary-General, should report "with all appropriate urgency" on the principles that should govern the showing of the Yugoslav film.

Mr. John Foster Dulles, United States delegate, said America might show the United Nations "the Iron Curtain", a Hollywood film based on the Canadian Atom Spy Case, if a propaganda war developed.

M. Julius Katz Suchy, Polish Delegate, later called Mr. Dulles "nothing but a Fascist".

Mr. Dulles, who was Foreign Policy Adviser to Mr. Dewey, the defeated Republican Presidential candidate, yesterday announced the United States had stopped disarming because "a new fear gripe the world".

Andrei Vishinsky complained in the United Nations today that the United States had erected a worldwide network of land, sea and air bases directed against the Soviet Union.

Vishinsky made the charge in the United Nations Political Committee after Katz Suchy of Poland had made a vehement personal attack on United States John Foster Dulles.

FILM PROPAGANDA WAR

The United Nations Political Committee, debating the Greek problem, today rejected by 19 votes to eight, with 21 abstentions, a Polish proposal for immediate showing to the Committee of a Yugoslav film on Greek children in Yugoslavia.

After western delegates had warned against a possible "film propaganda war", the Committee accepted

Shanghai To Be Declared Open City?

CHIANG RE-GROUPING FORCES ALONG YANGTSE RIVER

Martial Law Proclaimed At Pengpu

SHANGHAI, NOV. 6 (REUTER): PROPOSALS THAT SHANGHAI, FOURTH LARGEST CITY IN THE WORLD, SHOULD BE DECLARED AN OPEN OR INTERNATIONAL PORT WERE BEING DISCUSSED HERE TO-DAY AS CHINESE COMMUNIST FORCES SWEPT SOUTH FROM CONQUERED MANCHURIA.

The American-owned "Shanghai Evening Post" said both Chinese and foreigners favoured this plan, which could make the Cosmopolitan City "a place of refuge rather than a potential atom bomb."

Foreign Consulates were busy with preparations to protect their nationals in any emergency, though none had yet followed the American lead by advising them to leave.

Plans for Shanghai's defence as the Communist armies drew nearer were reported to have been discussed at an emergency conference in the city last night.

Two American heavy cruisers, "St. Paul" and "Helena", as well as the 1,710 ton British destroyer "Cossack", are moored off Shanghai's famous Bund (river front).

Meanwhile in Hongkong the Government of the British Crown colony was preparing to requisition the necessary shipping should it become advisable to evacuate Britons from Shanghai, about 800 miles away, unofficial sources said.

CHIANG'S DESPERATE ATTEMPTS

Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek, with Manchuria lost and morale fast sinking among his supporters here, is busily regrouping his forces below the Yangtse River to meet the threatened Communist advance into Central China, cables Emery Ann, Reuter's correspondent.

The danger to Nanking appears so real that there were indications here to-day that the Generalissimo was even considering pulling his remaining forces out of North China to make his stand on the Yangtse defences.

The coming Communist attack, it was believed here, is aimed at Pengpu, 110 miles north of Nanking.

Martial law was proclaimed at Pengpu yesterday and the Government are setting up a unified Central China command there. Generalissimo Chiang may possibly take over personal command from there when the battle assumes full proportions.

The North China Commander-in-Chief, General Fu Tso-Yi, during a secrecy shrouded two-day visit to Nanking was reported to have rejected the suggestion for a stand on the Yangtse.

As General Fu returned to his Peiping post to-day, informed sources said the Generalissimo had reversed his decision and agreed to give him complete freedom in North China, even placing the airforce under his direct command.

PEIPING TO BE DEFENDED TO THE LAST

TIENTSIN, Nov. 6 (Reuter): Marshal Chiang Kai-Shek's Tientsin Commander, General Chen Chang Chien, declared to-day that Peiping and Tientsin—major port on the Peiho river, "will be defended to the bitter end."

MOIN NAWAZ'S STORIES OF MORE ATROCITIES

PARIS, Nov. 6 (Reuter): Nawab Moin Nawaz Jung, former Hyderabad Foreign Minister, in a letter to the President of the Security Council says: "Since the last meeting of the Security Council to consider the question of Hyderabad was convened on September 28 a large volume of information, supported by reliable evidence, has reached me, showing that atrocities on a large scale have been and are being committed against the helpless Muslim minority in Hyderabad.

Greeco-Italian Pact

ROME, Nov. 6 (UPI): The Rome Radio reports that the Greek and Italian Foreign Ministers signed a treaty of friendship and navigation in San Remo yesterday. All Italian prisoners of war in Greece will be released as a sign of reconciliation between the two countries.

No Naval Manoeuvres In Antarctic

LONDON, Nov. 6 (Reuter): The British and Argentine Foreign Ministers, Mr. Ernest Bevin and Dr. Juan Bramuglia, have agreed that both their countries should avoid naval demonstrations in the Antarctic area during the coming Antarctic summer, which is just starting, it was authoritatively learnt to-day.

BRITAIN, NOW AN AMERICAN COLONY

LONDON, Nov. 5 (UPI): "Britain is now an American colony with the Marshall Plan Administrator as the Governor." That is how Mr. Emile Burns, a British Communist leader, is stated to have described present-day Britain at the annual congress of Austrian Communists in Vienna.

According to him, American Generals and financiers are arriving in Britain in a steady stream. Vital British industries are being strangled on American orders and the Labour Government cannot concluded even commercial treaty without the American sanction, he is understood to have stated. He is also alleged to have stated that neither Attlee nor Bevin was allowed to open his mouth until Washington approved his speech.

BACK-TO-WORK MOVE IN FRANCE

PARIS, Nov. 6, (Reuter): The back-to-work movement gained ground in the northern coalfield, which is the most important one in France. Miners in Lorraine, who were working at full strength today, set up a new output record of 32,141 tons yesterday.

But strikes still held up shipping at several ports. Dockers at Bordeaux voted unanimously to continue their strike until their claims were fully satisfied.

Latest Commercial

NEW YORK COTTON DECEMBER

NEW YORK, Nov. 6.

Previous Closing	31.41
Today's Opening	31.36
Difference	—5
Today's Closing	31.31
Difference	—10

LAST QUOTATIONS

BOMBAY, Nov. 6.

	Rs.	As.
Silver Bullion Forward	175	4
Silver Ready	175	5
Gold Ready	113	0
Sovereign	76	0

Expectation:

Cotton Jarila Jan/Feb. 603 0

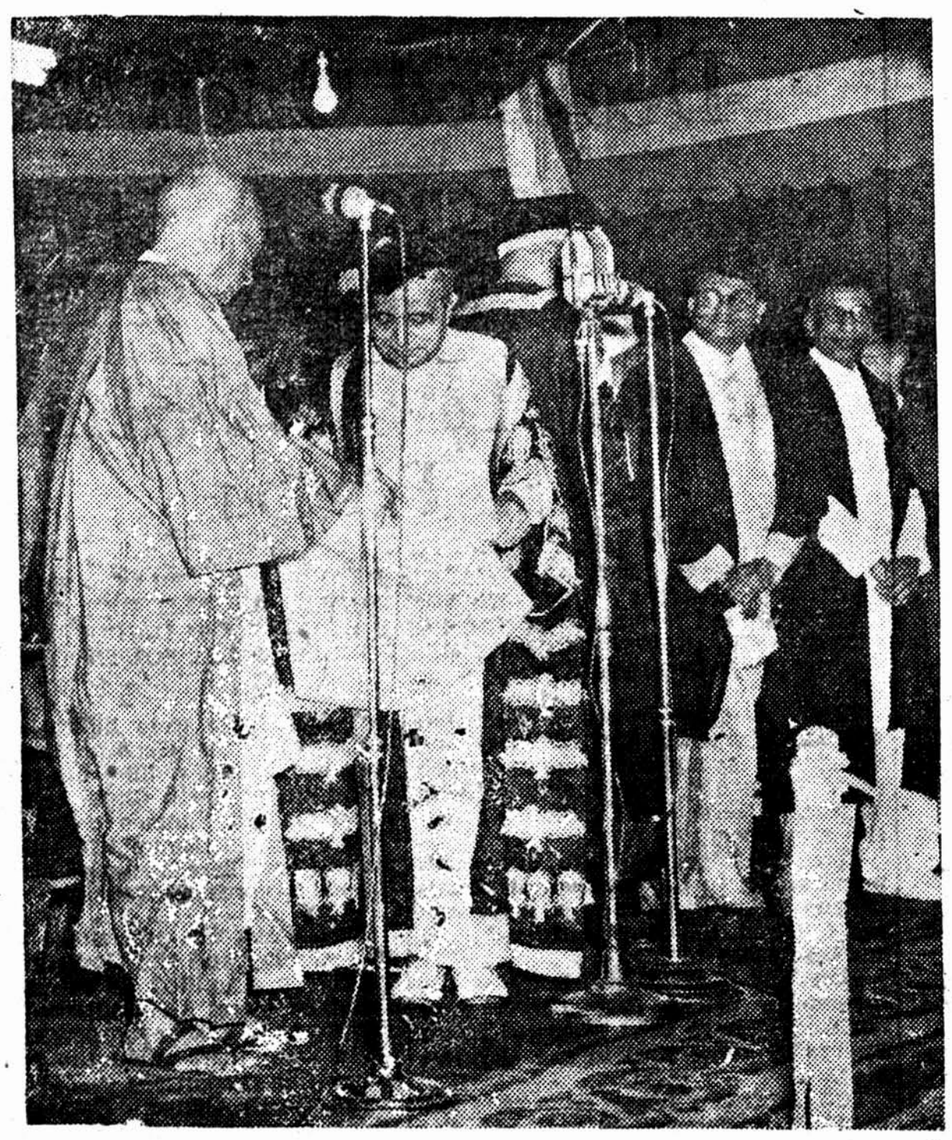
NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK, Nov. 6.

New York Stock Exchange Opening prices:

Anaconda Copper Mining 34-1/2
General Motors 60-3/4
United States Steel Common 78
Ditto Preference 136-1/2

HON. DEGREE FOR SARDAR



Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel receives the degree of Doctor of Laws (Honoris Causa) from His Excellency Mr. Mangaldas Pakvasa, Chancellor of the Nagpur University and Governor of the Central Provinces, at the special convocation held in Nagpur.

IMPORTANCE OF STUDY OF NATIONAL ART

Maulana Azad On Need For Its Integration In General Studies

NEW DELHI, Nov. 6, (A.P.I.): Requesting the Governor-General to open the exhibition Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Education Minister, who is also the President of the Indian Art Exhibition, said that no programme of national education was complete unless it could provide an appropriate place to national art.

The present exhibition, he added, was a recognition of that fact and marked the first step towards the goal which the Ministry of Education had set before itself.

"The most significant characteristic of this exhibition", he said "is that it opens before us a vista of 5,000 years of Indian history in all its continuity and wealth. Its value for educational purposes can, therefore, be easily grasped.

A nation's art is a visible representation of its history.

IMPORTANCE OF ART

"There is another aspect of equal importance in an exhibition of this type. Art is an education of the emotions and is thus an essential element in any scheme of truly national education. Education, whether at the secondary or at the university stage, cannot be regarded as complete if it does not train our faculties to the perception of beauty".

Maulana Azad said that art education had been sadly neglected in India whether as a repository of ancient history or an embodiment of the visions of beauty that had moved men. No doubt students were sometimes taken and sometimes themselves go to museums like the Indian museum at Calcutta and other museums in Jaipur, Mysore or Hyderabad. Such visits were, however, prefunctory and occasional, and there was no effort to integrate the study of art into the scheme of general studies. The Ministry of Education had proposals in hand which would lead to the enrichment of our life through the integration of art in education, both secondary and university, but the implementation of the plans would take some time. The present exhibition was, therefore, to be looked upon as an earnest of future plans.

SELECTION OF EXHIBITS

Describing the manner in which the exhibits were chosen Maulana Azad said "the Royal Academy of Art in London has been taking a special interest in oriental art since the year preceding the war. In 1931, the Academy organised the exhibition of Iranian art and in 1935 that of the art of China. After the war was over, it proposed that a similar exhibition of Indian art should be held. The Government of India warmly welcomed the idea and assured the Royal Academy of every possible help. Accordingly it was decided to hold the exhibition of Indian art in London.

"It had been decided that the principle governing selection of exhibits should be that they would represent the art of India both from its historical and it's artistic aspect. Art objects in India are scattered all over the country. Some are in the possession of the Central Government, some are with the Provinces and some in the Indian States. There are in addition many rare specimens in the ownership of private individuals it was, therefore, necessary that specialists in art should examine all collections carefully and make their selection. A committee was formed for the purpose with Mrs. Sarojini Naidu (now Her Excellency the Governor of U.P.) as its Chairman. Three experts from England came to serve on the committee. They toured all over the country and after careful examination chose about 1,000 exhibits which were sent to England in 239 cases.

"The Exhibition opened in London at the Burlington House on December 1, 1947, and continued till February 1948.

PRESENT EXHIBITION

"The exhibition in London fulfilled the purpose for which the collections had been made, and the time came for the return of the exhibits. The Ministry of Education, however, felt that before the exhibits were dispersed, they should once be exhibited in India. Such a collection of art objects cannot be assembled every day. The London exhibition was held after making a selection from all collections of art in the country. It was in act the finest ensemble of the specimens of Indian art and offered most valuable aid to the study of the nation's history. A lesson to refresh our memory about our past has never been more necessary than in the phase through which we are passing today after the achievement of independence. It was, therefore, decided to disperse the exhibits till an exhibition had been held in India towards the end of the year".

The exhibition covers a wide range of art from all over the country from 3,000 B C to the 19th A D. It has been divided into five sections—sculptures, bronze images, paintings, textiles and other minor arts.

Five More 'Gods' Emerge Out Of Bombay Harbour!

DEVOTEES THRONG PLACE WITH CASH OFFERINGS

Scooping Newsmen Do Their Bit

(FROM OUR STAFF REPORTER)

A young peepul tree, in a small opening amidst grubby houses, lining a short, narrow, dirt-strewn road at Ballard Estate, is today, the centre of pilgrimage for groups of ignorant, credulous Hindus, who are going there to worship one more addition to the already over-crowded collection of temples and idols all over the city.

A Pujari clad in robes dipped in the inevitable holy jaundice, is in attendance, collecting coppers and nickels, as impartially as silver. Questioned by a reporter of this paper, the yellow robed, holy one, announced that the idols which were being worshipped—like the immutable 'Bramhan'—had been self-created.

GROUP OF FIVE

The "self-created" group of idols consisting of a massive white marble Nandi seated on a pedestal, undamaged except at the mouth, a smaller and cruder Ganpati of black stone, a Maruti of equal size—both in a fair state of preservation—and two other broken and batterred images of still smaller size, chose to create themselves, near a reef adjoining Ballard Pier.

Last Thursday evening, when the ebbing tide was at its lowest, being as low as 1.3 ft. at Apollo Bunder, the Gods 'revealed' themselves to mortal gaze. An evening paper, which next day, stole a shatterring scoop about the 'divine revelation', said they had "been washed ashore". It might as well have been announced that H.M.I. S. Delhi flew, out of the harbour waters and perched on the Gateway of India. The marble Nandi must weigh a clear ton!

When a reporter of this paper, in the course of the investigations asked a boatman at the scene of the discovery if the idol could have been washed ashore, he shaped his fingers like a small round stone and said "even this much of a stone cannot drift about in the sea-bed".

CASH OFFERINGS

A morning paper which did a smart piece of journalists follow-up, has published photographs, which must make it clear to anyone with any imagination that the Nandi must have needed six men, armed with ropes, crowbars and other implements, to lift it from the reef where it lay and put it in the garden of Ballard Bunder. There it lay for a whole day and a stream of pilgrims poured in as if they had been summoney by magic bells. The pilgrims brought fruits, flowers, incense —and cash!

It is clear that the idols could not have been carried in through the gates of the Bunder, because there is a Customs Post and boats keep coming in and out all the time. That they grew out of the sea-bed is as probable as that they dropped out of the heavens. Clearly, they were planted there, though none can say how. Most probably they were brought by a boat and jettisoned at the spot, to be conveniently discovered. later on.

The ingenious theory put forward by some paper and readily copied by a news agency and circulated all over the world, that these idols were thrown there years ago during some communal outburst, is on the face of it, pure bunk.

The tides of the sea, are known to observe, very definite laws. And once, every fortnight, when the waters recede as far back as they did on Thursday evening, the spot is exposed to view. The Bunder is a busy place and boatmen have sharp eyes.

A REPORTER OF THIS PAPER QUESTIONED SOME BOATMEN ON THE SPOT AND WHILE NONE OF THEM HAD BEEN ANYTHING BEFORE THURSDAY EVENING, AN OLD MAN CONFIDENTIALLY WHISPERED, THAT THERE WAS A BIGGER IDOL THERE—YET AWAITING TO BE "SELF-CREATED"!

PROMOTION OF CO-OPERATION

Varde's Plea At All-India Co-operators' Day Meeting

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The suggestion that the Constitution of India should provide as one of its objectives the promotion of the co-operative movement was made by Mr. V. P. Varde, addressing a meeting of co-operators to celebrate the All-India Co-operators' Day, at the office of the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Institute to-day.

Mr. Varde, who attended on behalf of India the International Co-operative Congress at Prague, said that Switzerland and certain other European countries have made similar provisions in their constitutions. Mr. Varde proposed that the Bombay Co-operative Institute should propose a suitable amendment to the Constituent Assembly.

The meeting passed a resolution affirming that the progress of the co-operative movement was one of the most powerful factors for the preservation of universal peace. The resolution appealed to the people of every country to join the movement and apply its basic principles in all walks of life.

The meeting was presided over by Mr. G. P. Murdeshwar, Chairman of the Co-operative Housing Federation, Bombay. Miss Vinodini Dixit and party gave a music recital.

VAISHNAVITES CONFER

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The 23rd Session of the All-India Vaishnavite Conference commenced this evening, at Madhavabaug, Bombay, under the presidentship of His Holiness Swami Krishnamacharya of Bhayankar Partibadimath, Kanchipuram. About three hundred delegates from different parts of India participated.

In his welcome speech Mr. Gajadhar Somani, Chairman of the Reception Committee, dwelt on the principles of universal brotherhood of Shree Vaishnavas and appealed to them to offer their co-operation for the consolidation of the newly-won freedom. He criticised the Hindu Code Bill and appealed to the Government for its withdrawal.

His Holiness Swami Krishnamachariya, in his presidential address, appealed for the solidarity of Vaishnavite followers and asked them to follow the path shown by the ancient sages of India, especially by Swami Ramanujacharya who brought new life to the Vaishnavite sect.

A number of messages including those from Sir S. Venkatacharya and Sir V. T. Krishnamacharya, wishing the conference success, were read.

PREMIER TO VISIT MULUND REFUGEE CAMPS

Mr. B. G. Kher, Premier of Bombay will pay a visit to Nari Seva Sadan, Pawai, and Mulund refugee camps on Friday November 12.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 6. (A.P.I.): The Inter-University Students Union is bringing out a special number of their journal "Sriharsha" on November 14, the sixtieth birthday of Prime Minister Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru.

HOW INDIA'S CAPITAL GREETS WEST INDIES XI

Reception At Delhi Government House On Eve Of Test Match

NEW DELHI, Nov. 6, (A.P.I.): The first of a series of five Test matches between India and West Indies will be played on the Willingdon Grounds, Delhi.

The West Indies team who are playing at Patiala will fly to Delhi tomorrow in the Maharaja of Patiala's plane and will arrive in the afternoon at Palam aerodrome, where they will be met by Mr. A. S. Demello, President of the Board of Control for Cricket in India, and the Committee of the Delhi District Cricket Association.

The Governor-General Mr. C. Rajagopalachari has extended on behalf of India a warm welcome to the West Indies team and is giving an official reception at Government House, New Delhi, on the eve of the Test match—November 9.

The Governor-General will witness the match on the first day. His Excellency will be accompanied by the Governor of Bombay Raja Sir Maharaja Singh, who is visiting Delhi.

VITTAL AND KHAN TO MEET IN FINAL

Mysore Association Table Tennis Tournament

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Most of the matches decided on the penultimate day of the Mysore Association Open Table Tennis Tournament were decided in favour of players, who had shown from earlier in other tournaments earlier in the season.

An interesting Men's Singles final is assured tomorrow, when M. V. S. Vittal, the Indian International table tennis star will be opposed by A. H. Khan, who had been out of the game for over a month owing to reasons of health.

This evening Both Vittal and Khan beat their respective opponents A. I. Jacob and K. N. S. Narayanan very comfortably in the semi-finals.

The University Women's Champion Miss Godafreid Tarapore in an interesting five game final lost the singles championship to Miss Silloo Motiwalla.

After the conclusion of the matches an exhibition match between Uttam Chandarana and Dady Kapadia was played. The former won it in five games.

The following are the results:

MEN'S SINGLES

SEMI-FINALS: M. V. S. Vittal beat A. I. Jacob, 21-15, 21-12, 21-2; A. H. Khan beat K. N. S. Narayanan, 21-17, 21-16, 21-15.

WOMEN'S SINGLES

FINAL: Miss Silloo Motiwalla beat Miss Godafreid Tarapore, 19-21, 21-14, 21-17, 19-21, 21-19.

JUNIOR'S SINGLES

SEMI-FINALS: I. R. Joosab beat M. M. Desai, 17-21, 22-20, 21-13; A. I. Jacob, beat B. M. Vakil, 21-12, 21-12.

MEN'S SINGLES

SEMI-FINALS: M. V. S. Vittal and K. N. S. Narayanan beat S. K. Thakersey and A. I. Jacob, 15-21, 21-8, 21-14, 21-15, U. M. Chandarana and D. H. Kapadia beat N. B. Mistri and S. S. Ajgaonkar, 21-16, 21-16, 23-25, 21-14.

TODAY'S FINALS

4-30 p.m. Mixed Doubles Final followed by Junior's Singles Final, Men's Singles Final and Men's Doubles Final.

An exhibition match between Uttam Chandarana and M. V. S. Vittal will conclude the day's programme.

MAITRA TO GIVE AWAY PRIZES

The finals of the Mysore Association Open Table Tennis Tournament will start at 4-30 p.m. (I.S.T.), today in the Association Hall. Mr. J. C. Maitra, President, W.I.F.A., will give away the prizes to the winners.

AUSTRALIAN LEAGUE XI TO TOUR INDIA

LONDON, Nov. 6. (Reuter): With more and more internationally famous Australian cricketers joining English League cricket it has been planned to form an eleven composed of these Commonwealth players to play a series of matches against county and other first class sides next summer.

It is reported that plans are so far advanced that negotiations have been opened with a view to this Australian League eleven touring India next winter, filling the vacancy left by the cancellation of the M.C.C.'s Indian tour.

The Australians could field an exceptionally strong side with such men as George Tribe, Jack Pettiford, Cecil Pepper, Fred Freer, Bill Alley and Bruce Dooland—all of near test calibre—to form the backbone.

If however, it is felt necessary to strengthen the team, well-known Indian and West Indian players in League cricket might be included to form an Empire eleven.

The Indian Thomas Cup team, which left for London on Friday evening by an Air India International "Constellation", was entertained to tea by the Badminton Sub-Committee of the C. C. I. on Thursday afternoon. Mr. Vijay Merchant was the guest of honour at this function.

KICKS HIMSELF TO DEATH IN PLANE

NEW YORK, Nov. 6. (Reuter): Mr. Jack Hare, the veteran stud-groom, to-day told by telepnone from England how the £56.000 four-year-old French stallion DJELAL kicked himself to death in a plane while being flown from Paris to Lexington, Kentucky, yesterday.

According to the New York sporting newspaper, the MORNING TELEGRAPH, Mr. Hare told a New York firm of Customs-brokers that the horse "went wild" and threw its left foreleg over the side of its 900 pounds box and broke it at the fetlock. Then, the plane, a SKYMASTER, turned back to Bovingdom.

This was the second death of a thoroughbred in an aeroplane. In May, 1947, JOSELITA killed himself, while flying from Mexico City to Hollywood.

R.I.N. MEN DRAW WITH MADRAS C.C.

MADRAS, Nov. 6. (A.P.I.): Some of the "cricketing" officers and ratings of H.M.I.S. "Delhi", "Sutlej" and "Kistna" now lying off Madras harbour, were engaged in a cricket match this afternoon with the Madras Cricket Club.

The match ended in a draw.

The Madras Cricket Club who went in first declared their innings closed at tea time after scoring 110 runs for the loss of eight wickets. Murari was, their top scorer with 43. Pias and Murthy bowled well for the naval team, capturing two and three wickets for 18 and 35 runs respectively.

In the 75 minutes left for play, the Naval representatives replied with 73 runs for the loss of eight wickets. Pereira carried his bat for a well hit 29. Lakshmirattan and Vaidyanathan of the M.C.C. were the most successful bowlers with three wickets each for 26 and 14 runs respectively.

INDIAN TEAM FOR TORONTO

India's team for the Thomas Cup Tourney left for London on Friday night by Air India International "Moghul Princess." The team will sail from there to Toronto.

INDIAN BADMINTON TEAM LEAVES FOR TORONTO

BOMBAY, Nov. 6. (A.P.I.): The Indian Badminton Team for the Thomas Cup, consisting of George Lewis (Captain) Davinder Mohan, D. G. Mugwe, Henry Ferreira, B. V. Ullal, G. S. Hemmady and B. D. Shroff left for London by an Air India International plane on Friday night. After a two-day stay in London, they will proceed to Toronto, where they are to meet Canada on December 3 and 4 in the first round of the International tournament.

According to Mr. Sushilkumar Ruia, Adviser to the team, who is to join the team at Montreal on November 25, the team expects to do well in their first two rounds—against Canada and the U.S.A. respectively. Their main hurdle would be Malaya, in the semi-final of the tournament proper. Denmark was expected to reach the final from the other half.

The team will be returning to London by the end of January, 1949, and after the Thomas Cup tournament, they are likely to visit some of the Continental countries to play in Badminton tournaments.

The team will return to India in April, 1949.

Jet Fighter Demonstration In Rome

ROME, Nov. 6 (Reuter). Romans Dived for doorways and traffic went away today as Britain's De Haviland Vampire jet fighter screamed low over the city at over 500 miles an hour in demonstration runs.

Mr. John Derry, first British pilot to fly faster than the speed of sound, gave the city a real close-up of the plane which he flew out here on Thursday from Hatfield, Herefordshire, in a record time of two hours and fiftyfive minutes.

Watchers on terraces instinctively ducked as the plane screamed over rooftops. The noise interrupted the trial of former Marshal Graziani at the Palace of Justice.

Mr. Derry was putting the jet through its paces for the benefit of the Italian air authorities.

Jets Arrive In Delhi

NEW DELHI, Nov 6. (UPI.) A new chapter in the progressive expansion and modernization of the Royal Indian Air Force was added when three high-speed, jet-propelld, do Havilland vampire aircraft landed at the RIAF air field at Palam today.

Baroda Press Workers Resume

BARODA, Nov. 6 (API.) All Baroda press workers, numbering over 600, who downed tools on October 1, resumed work today after a protracted strike and alleged subsequent lockout.

Madras Ban On Two Journals

MADRAS, Nov. 6 (UPI.) The Madras Government have sanctioned the prosecution against "Siranjivi", a Tamil monthly magazine of Madras for publishing regularly obscene and vulgar articles "tending to corrupt the morals of the younger generation", according to a spokesman of the Government.

The Government have also sanctioned the prosection against "Kathal", a Tamil journal published in Pudukottah, and the case is pending in a court. This journal had also, it is alleged, been publishing objectionable articles.

PATNA, Nov. 5, (A. P. I.): The Government of Bihar today declared the cotton textile industry to be public utility service for the purpose of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, for a period of six months with effect from November 1, 1948.

Export Of Foodgrains From Gujarat Districts Prohibited

As a further step in implementing its revised food policy, the Government of Bombay has issued an Order, which applies to all the districts in Gujarat, viz., Ahmedabad, Kaira, Broach, Panch Mahals, Surat, Banaskantha, Mahikantha and the Dangs and to all the States merged or integrated in these districts, banning the transport, either by rail, road, water or otherwise, of wheat, bajri, jowar, barley, nagli and gram, from one district to another without a permit from the District Magistrate concerned.

Export of maize from the Panch Mahals and Mahikantha Districts is already prohibited and that prohibition has now made applicable to the other Gujarat districts also.

Visitors To Jaipur Congress

LUCKNOW, Nov. 6 (API.) The Secretary of the Reception Committee of the sixty-fifth session of the Indian National Congress has directed the Provincial Congress Committee to inform all surbodinate Congress Committees to furnish the number of delegates, distinguished guests and visitors, who are likely to attend the forthcoming session of the Congress, before December 1 for reservation of accommodation in Gandhi Nagar.

Justice Mahajan's Successor

NEW DELHI, Nov. 6 (API.) The Governor-General has appointed Sardar Harnam Singh, a present Advocate-General, East Punjab, to be a permanent judge of the East Punjab High Court in the vacancy caused by the appointment of the Hon. Mr. Justice Mehr Chand Mahajan as judge of the Federal Court of India, says a Press communique.

Chifley Turns Down Striking Miners' Demands

HYDNEY, Nov. 6 (Reuter) Joseph Chifley, Australian Prime Minister, and New South Wales Cabinet Ministers, at a conference today rejected the State miners offer to resume work, if the Coal Industry Tribunal were authorised to determine their dispute with the Tunnel Workers' Union.

BATAVIA, Nov 6 (Reuter). Dr. D. U. Stikkker, Dutch Foreign Minister, announced today that he would return to Jogjakarta, the Indonesian Republican capital, tomorrow for further talks with the Republican Government on an Indonesian settlement.

Antara, the Republican News Agency, reported today there was "little hope" of the resumptions.

NEW U. S. VICE-PRESIDENT

Barkley Serves Nation Best Through Politics

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5: Alben W. Barkley, Vice President-elect of the United States, has two loves, the Democratic Party and his country, and uses his political affiliation to give maximum service to his Government.

Barkley's loyalty to the party carried him to the pinnacle as number one Congressional Democrat during the war years, while his loyalty to the country caused him to accept the relatively unimportant position of Democratic Senate minority leader when the fortunes of politics placed his Republican opponents in commanding positions from 1946-48.

Indeed, so strong are Barkley's twin loves that they won for him the 1948 'Collier's' magazine award for Distinguished Congressional Service. The magazine's award committee said:

"Under conditions that would have caused a less determined man to walk out and rest, he continued to work for his country through his party...His good temper was, as always, a good influence in the Senate.... His ability in rough-and-ready debate, his remarkable capacity to argue powerfully on many and diverse issues, and his acceptance of demotion without a trace of venom, made him the grand old man of the Senate last year. By his wisdom, humor and moderation to the system, he was strengthened the concept of party responsibility.

STRUGGLE THROUGH EARLY LIFE

Barkley's early life and his struggle to raise himself above his surrounding without doubt contributed to his later success in politics.

Born in a log cabin in Graves County, Kentucky, in 1877, he was the oldest son of eight children. His father was a small tobacco farmer, and Alben became his main helper.

The young man received his early education in county schools and, with money the least of his possessions, put himself through Marvin (Methodist) College by waiting on tables. He borrowed books he could not afford and swept, dusted and shovelled to support himself. He went on to study at Emory College in Georgia and at the University of Virginia Law School where he rose at dawn to build fires to earn money for bread

Back in Kentucky, Barkley was admitted to the bar in 1901 and began practising law in Paducah, hometown of the late humorist Irvin S. Cobb.

His love of politics led to his nomination for Prosecuting Attorney of McCracken County and after campaigning on muleback among farmers and mountain people, he was elected. In 1909 he was elected judge of the county.

CONGRESSIONAL CAREER

He began his Congressional career with his election to the House of Representatives in 1913 and in 1926 he was sent to the Senate

In 1932 Barkley served as temporary chairman of the Democratic Party's National Convention at which Franklin D. Roosevelt was first nominated for President. Barkley also delivered the keynote speech of the 1936 convention in Philadelphia. In 1940 he was permanent chairman of the Chicago convention which nominated Roosevelt for his third term, and again delivered the keynote speech this year at Philadelphia, where Truman was nominated for President and Barkley for Vice President. Shortly afterward, in a humourous vein which endears him to his friends, Barkley stood before a full-length mirror and in a dual role as "chairman of the committee to notify the Vice Presidential nominee" solemnly carried out his duties.

Barkley's first name attained the stature of a household word when President Roosevelt, anxious for him to become Senate majority leader in an election following the death of the Senator holding that position, addressed him in a letter as "Dear Alben"

In the Senate in 1940, Barkley headed the Administration forces which obtain passage of the Selective Service Act. The following year he steered the Lend-Lease Bill through the Senate. As majority leader his was the job of shepherding Administration measure. He was one of a committee requested by General Eisenhower to visit postwar Europe to investigate concentration camp atrocities in Germany, and earlier had been chairman of the Senate Pearl Harbor Investigation Committee.

Known as an "iron man" among political speakers, the new Vice President is of the old school of political oratory, capable and willing to speak on almost any subject at any time for any length of time.

A genial person, with a keen sense of humor, Barkley likes to mix with people, and is popular in Washington. He has never taken much time off for play, but likes golf.

He has one son, who served during the war with the air forces, and two daughters. His wife died in 1947. USIS.

EXAMINATION OF PROSECUTION WITNESSES CONTINUES

Objection To Evidence Of Astrologer Raised In Gandhi Murder Trial

RED FORT, Nov. 6, (API): Further prosecution evidence was recorded today in the Gandhi murder case at Red Fort.

Sham Bahadur, a resident of Gwalior, who acted as a panch when the house of Dr. Parchure was searched on October 29 was further examined. He said that the box which was recovered from the house of Dr. Parchure was brought to Delhi and was opened in the presence of Mr Nagarwala. The box was intact when it was opened. The police examined the papers recovered from the box. Some selected papers were taken out and remaining were put back in the box which was locked and sealed. A panchnama was prepared. It was signed by him.

Cross-examined by Mr. Inamdar counsel for Parchure, witness said that he had been living in Lashkar (Gwalior) since 1914. He had known Dr. Parchure since 1926-1927. He had seen Dr. Parchure working as a medical practitioner. Sub Inspector Tyagi accompanied witness to Delhi

ASTROLOGER'S EVIDENCE

Adithya Ram, an astrologer, who was next called in for examination said he had seen and examined three horoscopes of S. Gopal Parachure (father of Dr. D. S. Parchure).

Mr. Dange, counsel for Karkare and Mr. Banerjee, counsel for Madanlal both objected to the evidence of Adithya Ram. Adithya Ram, Mr. Dange said, was an expert in the sense that experts were examined in this court.

Mr. C. K. Daphtary, chief prosecution counsel, said that three horoscopes had been exhibited in court and he was asking a person well-versed in astrology as to the identity of the person to whom the horoscopes related.

The Judge then asked the witness to give evidence.

Adithyaram after examining two horoscopes (on exhibit) said that he could say that those two horoscopes related to the same person.

Witness was then given another document which he said was "barshphal" (one year's predictions) of the same person whose horoscopes had been examined in the court.

Adithyaram added that according to the calculation of longitudes and latitudes mentioned in the horoscopes the person must have been born in Poona.

Cross-examined by Mr. Dange, counsel for Karkare, Adithyaram said that he had so far not received any fee for the examination of the three horoscopes.

Ques: Have you settled any fee?

Ans: I was told that it was Government work and the fee would be paid by the court (laughter). No fee has been settled.

Q: Have you appeared for any astrological examination?

Ans: My father was an astrologer and I learnt astrology under him. I am far better than those who have passed examinations (laughter).

Mr. Dange: That is his opinion.

SADASHIV GOPAL PARCHURE'S PHOTO

Major Dadabhoy Manakji Jal, a retired officer of Gwalior State, after examining a group photograph recovered from the house of Dr. Parchure, recognised the photo of Sadashiv Gopal Parchure, father of Dr. Parchure.

Major Jal said that he was familiar with the handwriting of Sadashiv Gopal Parchure as he used to see his handwriting practically daily. He also used to receive letters from him officially and privately.

Witness after examining certain letters and documents (on exhibit) testified that they were in the handwriting of Sadashiv Gopal Parchure.

Cross-examined by Mr. Inamdar, counsel for Dr. Parchure, witness said that he had seen those documents for the first time in the court to-day. He had no occasion to see them with the police. The last time he happened to see Sadashiv Gopal Parchure's handwriting was in 1922 when he received a letter from him in Kashmir.

SUB-INSPECTOR'S EVIDENCE

Virendra Singh, Sub-Inspector of Police, Lashkar, Gwalior, the next prosecution witness said that he was posted in Kotwali, Lashkar, in May 1948. He went to Dr. D. S. Parchure's house on October 30, 1948. The house was searched and certain papers were taken. There were two panchas and some police officers at the time. A panchanama was prepared in regard to these proceedings.

He went to Dr. Parachure's house on November 3 along with Inspector Ganpat Singh, two panch witnesses and two constables. They asked Krishnarao Parachure (brother of Dr. Parachure) to hand over the box which was sealed with signatures of different individuals. A fresh seal with the signatures of Krishnarao Parachure, police officers and the search witness was put on the box. He took the key of the box from Krishnarao Parachure and gave it to Sham Bahadur, one of the panch witnesses. The box was brought to Delhi.

A group photograph was also taken possession of from Dr. Parachure's house on November 3.

After the witness had cross-examined by Mr. Inamdar, counsel for Dr. Parachure, the court adjourned till November 8 when the statement of Nathuram Godse will be recorded.

Circular Electric Railway For Delhi

NEW DELHI, Nov. 6. (U.P.I.): A proposal to construct a circular electric railway around Delhi for development of Delhi and to provide easy access to the City from the suburbs was discussed at a meeting of the Communications Sub-Committee, Government of India, in New Delhi to-day.

The route of the proposed railway, which has been divided into two parts—inner and outer circle, aims at connecting all important residential, office and shopping areas in both Old Delhi and New Delhi, on Bombay suburban train system.

The construction work would take about two years.

No definite decision is, however, reported to have been reached as to when the proposal will be finalised and work undertaken.

LIAQUAT ALI KHAN TO BROADCAST ON MONDAY

KARACHI, Nov. 6 (API): The Pakistan Prime Minister's broadcast to the nation which was scheduled for to-day has been postponed to Monday.

Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan will broadcast from the Karachi station of radio Pakistan at 8-30 p.m. on Monday, November 8, 1948.

Menon's Mission To Rajasthan

UDAIPUR, Nov. 6, (A.P.I.): Mr. V. P. Menon, Political Adviser to the States Ministry, Government of India, is expected to visit Udaipur shortly to discuss the question of Greater Rajasthan as also that of the private and personal property of rulers of the Union.

The rulers of the Union are meanwhile melting here on November 8 and 9 to formulate their points of view on these questions in consultation with the Regional Commissioner.

U. S. Consumption Of Newsprint Increases

NEW YORK, (I.P.S.): The U.S. imports of newsprint and other paper increased markedly in the first half of 1948 over the same period of last year. Newsprint imports totalled 2,105,657 short tons, an increase of 235,227 tons. Paper imports aside from newsprint were 2,159,900 tons—237,315 tons higher.

JAPAN'S INDUSTRY MUST BE WATCHED

Should Not Be Allowed To Develop Unfair Competition

GENEVA, Nov. 5 (Reuter): The International Labour Organisation Textiles Committee concluded its second session here tonight after a ten days study of industrial relations and employment in the textile industry

A resolution passed by the Committee warned against the dangers which would arise if the Japanese textile industry were permitted to develop under conditions of unfair competition such as inadequate wages, low labour standards or any unfair labour practices which would threaten the standard of living and wellbeing of all countries.

It asked the governing body of I.L.O. to secure information of labour legislation and practices in the Japanese textile industry and to study the social evolution of Japan in relation to economic development in its textile industry.

M. Jef Rens, Belgian Assistant Director of the I.L.O. said the organisation did not want to prevent the economic revival of Japan.

"What the I.L.O. must aim at, in the interest of member states and Japanese workers, is that Japanese industrial revival is accompanied by a substantial raising of social and working conditions of the people of the country", he said.

"The real problem is to ensure that Japan, by legislative and other means, raises the conditions of work and salaries to the level fixed by international conventions and that these conditions should be observed."

HUNGARY'S NOTE TO YUGOSLAVIA

BUDAPEST, Nov. 5 (Reuter): Hungary accused Yugoslavia today of trying to "poison" Hungarian-Yugoslav relations thdough "transparent political manoeuvres."

Hungary in a note to Yugoslavia also described several Yugoslav notes published in Belgrade during the past few days as "mere libellous fabrications."

The exchange of notes arose from the resignation of a group of Yugoslav diplomats in Hungary who declared themselves in agreement with the Cominform resolution censuring Marshal Tito.

The Hungarian note revealed that Hungary asked the Yugoslav Government to recall several Yugoslav officials, whom they accused of having attempted to "inttrfere in Hungarian internal affairs and having engaged in espionage against Hungary."

Yugoslavia answered this demand, the note said, with a "campaign of libel and falsehood against the Cominform, the Soviet Union, Hungary and those Yugoslav officials who resigned because they were in agreement with the Cominform".

No Corporal Punishment In Russian Schools

MOSCOW, (I.P.S.): Corporal punishment has been disallowed in Soviet Schools. Worst penalty for malicious violation of discipline is expulsion. If a child is disobedient through family indulgence or subject to adult despotism, then the teacher must reason with the family. Children should not be encouraged to denounce each other for personal advantage. Military tendency and glorification of the communist morality are the chief features of Soviet present education.

Anti-Communist Measures In Berlin

BERLIN, Nov. 5, (U.P.I.): According to "Taegliche Rundscau", an official Russian newspaper, British and American authorities here have received secret instructions to complte military and police measures in their sectors by December 1 next, in view of alleged Communist uprisings in Berlin.

10 KILLED, 60 INJURED IN VIOLENT WIND STORMS

JACKSON, Mississippi, Nov. 5 (UPA): Violent wind storms lashed north Central Mississippi and parts of Lousiana last night and early today killing at least 10 persons and injuring possibly 60.

City Markets

SHARE BAZAR

BOMBAY, Nov. 6.

The Bombay Stock Exchange was officially closed to-day being Saturday In private moderate business was done and Tata Steel Defd. shares at the beginning were quoted at Rs. 1,525 and after improving at Rs. 1,528-12 steadied at Rs. 1,526-4. Bombay Dyeings were also quoted at Rs. 1,023-12.

DELIVERY OF SHARES

BOMBAY, Nov. 6.

The following is the list of delivery of some active shares through the clearing house on Nov. 4:—

Bombay Dyeing	1112
Kohinoor	1650
I. U. Defd.	60900
I. U Ord.	18,500
Simplex	435
Swadeshi	445
Tata Defd.	615
Tata Ord.	1600
Tata Chemicals	6700
Tata Oils	395
Belapur	540
Bombay Burma	293
Premier Construction	270
Scindia	16.100
Bengal Steel	17.300
Indian Iron	22,100
Associated Cements	3520
Central Bank	1710
India Bank	285

GOLD & SILVER

BOMBAY, Nov. 6: The local Bullion market was moderately steady with fair activities. Prices recorded some improvement on small buying and short covering.

Forward silver opened at Rs. 175-4 and declined to Rs. 175 on small selling. At this level renewed buying and short covering appeared and the market advanced to Rs. 175-8 and steadied at Rs. 175-7. Ready silver was done at Rs. 175-9.

Forward Gold came in business at Rs. 112-10 and improved to Rs. 112-12 on small buying. Ready Gold was quoted at Rs. 113-8. Soveriegns were placed at Rs. 75-8.

Later on there was scattered liquidation by some operators which met buying by bull operators and the market recorded some decline. Final quotations were as under:

	Rs.		
Forward Silver	175	4	0
Ready Silver	176	0	0
Forward Gold	112	7	0
Ready Gold	113	0	0
Sovereign	75	0	0

PRODUCE MARKET

BOMBAY, Nov. 6.

The Local Produce Market was closed to-day being a Hindu holiday.

BOMBAY COTTON

BOMBAY, Nov. 6: The local cotton market was very steady today with increased business.

At the opening February option was quoted at Rs. 601-8 and declined to Rs. 601-4 on small selling. At this level there was little buying and the market advanced to Rs. 602-4 and steadied around Rs. 602.

Thereafter, there was increased buying by bull operators and the market steadily advanced to Rs. 603-8 and steadied at this level. The market closed at 2 p.m. as under:

I.C.C. February	603	8	0
I.C.C May	593	8	0
I.C.C July	598	8	0
I.C.C. September	599	0	0

INDIAN COTTON PARITY.

BOMBAY, Nov. 6.

Indian Cotton February Contract is 82¼ cents below New York March at exchange rate 333.

HIGH AND LOW COTTON PRICES.

BOMBAY, Nov. 5.

I. C. C. Feb. Highest 602-3/4, Lowest 600-1/4, Closing 601.

I. C. C. May Highest 592-1/2, Lowest 591, Closing 591-1/2..

I. C. C. July Highest 598, Lowest 596-1/2, Closing 596-3/4.

I. C. C. Sept. Highest 598-1/2, Lowest 597, Closing 597-1/2.

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE LTD.

BOMBAY, Nov. 6

Quotations at 2-30 p.m.:—

Tata Ordinary 292/8; Tata Deferred 1521/4; Indian Iron 24/2; Steel Corpn. of Bengal 20/2; Bombay Dyeing 1023/8; Central India 263/12; Gokak 289/6; Kohinoor 286/14; Simplex 185/10; Swadeshi 296/14; Tata Power 1610; Associated Cement 156/14; Belapur 240; Bombay Burma (Old) 231/4; Scindia 22/12; Central Bank 86; New India 67; Tata 2nd Pref. 141/14.

New York Cotton Steady On Inflationary Buying

WALL STREET MARKET DECLINES ON THE FEAR OF HIGHER TAXES

NEW YORK. Nov. 5:

COTTON: After opening irregularities prices declined smartly reflecting increased hedges, profittaking, technical considerations and weakness of securities. Buying by trade and inflationary minded traders offered chief scaledown support. The commodity Credit Corporation reports that crop loans upto October 28th were 1,655,000 bales an increase of 340,000 on the weak compared with 122,465 actual in the corresponding period last year. Prices rallied on the appearance of increased trade and inflationary buying which found contracts scarcer. The market closed steady. Sales were about 300,000 bales. The average crop guess of 59 members of the New York Cotton Exchange is 15,006,000 bales, the Memphis commercial appeal reportedly estimates the crop at 14,485,000 and Daily News Record 15.59.000 bales.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York Nov.

December	31.41+04
Decemebr Highest	31.42+05
December Lowest	31.25—12
March	31.44+03
May	31 26—07
July	30.27—06
October	28.43—06
Middling Spot	31.91+04

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

New York, Nov. 5.

December	31.32—06
March	31.39—
May	31.27—03
July	30.25—04
Middling Spot	30.95—

WALL STREET MARKET

STOCKS: Following a narrowly mixed start, a flood of offerings which delayed the ticker as much as four minutes at one time, appeared late in the second hour to drive prices to losses ranging upto around four points. The wave of profittaking and nervous liquidation was influenced by uncertainty over the trend of events under a democratic Congress The chief fear of wallstreeters is said to be higher taxes. The averages were industrials 180.04 and rails 56.90. The pressure abated somewhat after the midday shakeout.

Some leaders managed to rise fractionally above the extreme lows out into the final hour the market generally still showed losses upto around four points with some wider breaks for a few high priced issues and the activity promising to exceed two million shares. Another selling wave hit the market late in the fifth hour and values tumbled to new postelection lows. Losses of fractions to five points prevailed with Dupont down six points and Atchison eight points, weak. There were 1.74 issues traded today which is a new high record and compares with the previous high of 1,163 on July 19th and 1,132 during the postelection break on November third 984 issues declined today, as against 1,054 on Wednesday while 77 advanced against 29

CHICAGO GRAINS were firm early on active demand from commercial interests and export houses spurred by the large flour sales to the production and marketing administration overnight and sale of two cargoes of maize to Belgium for November shipment. The market later attracted increased hedging and realising but Washington reports indicating European demand for United States bread grains will remain high in 1949|50 encouraged renewed demand.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

NEW YORK, Nov 5.

American Telephone and Telegraph	161-1/4
Amerex Holding Co.	24-1/4
Anaconda Copper Mining	34-3/8
Chase National Bank	35
Sinclair Oil	23-1/8
Firestone Tyre and Rubber Co.	40-3/8
General Electric	38-1/2
General Motors	60-5/8
Ingersoll Rand	66-1/2
International Nickel	30-1/2
National City Bank of New York	39-1/4
New York Central Railroad Co.	13-3/4
Socony Vacuum Corporation	17-1/4
Texas Corporation	55-3/4
Union Carbide	39-3/4
U. S. Smelting Refining Mining Co.	41-1/4
U. S. Steel Corporation Common	74-1/4
Western Union Telegraph	17-5/8

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Nov. 5.

	£
Consols	-13/16
Conversion Loan 3-1/2 p.c 1961	105-3/4
War Loan 3-1/2 p.c. 1952 and after	103-3/16
Funding Loan 4 p.c. 1960/90	113-1/4
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (London Regd.)	114
National Bank of India	35-1/2

Transactions on the London Stock Exchange are officially placed at 6,958

LONDON WHEAT.

London, Nov. 5.

Australian Wheat f.o.b (bulk) 99/3 Dec.-Jan. quoted.

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Nov. 5

T. T. London on:—

New York Selling 4.0275, Buying 4.0325; Montreal Selling 4.0275 Buying 4.0325; Zurich Selling 17.34 Buying 17.36; Stockholm 14.47 to 14.50.

LONDON BULLION.

LONDON, Nov. 5.

Silver Spot 45-1/2 d., Silver Forward 45-1/2 d. Gold £8-12-3.

LONDON PEPPER PRICES

LONDON, Nov. 5, (UPA): Extremely quiet conditions prevailed in the London pepper market today. Singapore dealers were quoting white pepper at 3/8 against the feeling of buyers that 3/7-1/2 might possibly be worth while Black was quoted at 3 8-1/2.

The previous day's quotations for black and white pepper were 3/9 and 3/8 respectively

ECA ANNOUNCES DOL. 2,025,463 AUTHORIZATION

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5 (UPA): ECA announced today dol 2,025,463 in recovery authorizations but accompanied them with decreases and cancellations of dol. 1,866,683 to make the day's net gain dol. 158,780.

The authorizations today brought the total to date to dol. 2,697,468,396

CHICAGO GRAINS.

CHICAGO, Nov 5.

December 2.30-3/8.
May 2.23-1/2.
July 2.10.
September 2.08.

U. S. COTTON AND RUBBER CONSUMPTION SHOWS SLIGHT DECLINE.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.

A total of 9,400,000 bales of cotton were consumed in the United States during the 12 months ended July 31, 1948, according to figures released Wednesday by the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce. Monthly consumption of cotton ranged from 627,000 bales in July 1948 to 880,000 bales in March 1948.

The Department of Commerce also announced that new rubber consumption in the United States in September amounted to 91,109 long tons, marking a slight decline from the 92,705 tons reported in August and 92,442 tons reported in September 1947.

During the first nine months of 1948, new rubber consumption totalled 814,767 tons, a decline of 1.7 per cent from the 828,692 tons consumed in the corresponding period of the record year of 1947.

Natural rubber consumption in September was 51,898 tons, including 2,234 tons of latex, the latter figure only 39 tons under the record set in June of this year. Synthetic rubber consumption totalled 39.211 tons.—U. S. I. S

NEW YORK PEPPER INACTIVE

NEW YORK, Nov. 5, (UPA): Reflecting a weak undertone in the market, pepper trading was inactive on the New York Produce Exchange today. Prices were nominally 100 points lower

The spot market remained under pressure despite the overhanging threat of dockers' strike next Tuesday extending from Maine to Virginia along the Atlantic coastline.

In the spot market black pepper was quoted at 80 cents per pound and white at 86 cents nom

Closing prices included:

DELIVERY	NOVEMBER 5
December	82 cents nom.
January	74 cents nom.
March	61 cents nom
May	54 cents nom
July	53 cents nom
September	52 cents nom
October	51 cents nom

NEW YORK SILVER.

NEW YORK. Nov. 5.

U. S. price of Foreign Silver 74-3/4 cents.

NEW SAFETY MEASURES IN FACTORIES

NEW DELHI, Nov. 6 (API): A pamphlet explaining how the new safety provisions in the revised Factories Act can be met by employers has been brought out by the Chief Adviser of Factories, Government of India

The Act, which comes into force on April 1, 1949, introduces numerous new safety provisions based on modern practice. The most important change is that the Act places the responsibility upon the factory occupier to see that all necessary measures are taken for ensuring the safety of his workers.

The pamphlet explains briefly and in simple non-technical language how some of the new safety provisions are designed to meet certain types of danger and to assist employers and other to find the changes in the law which will affect them.

8th All India Cattle Show To Be Held In Delhi

NEW DELHI, Nov. 6 (API): The Executive Committee of the All-India Cattle Show Committee has decided to hold at Delhi the northern and eighth All-India Cattle Show from February 28 to March 5, and the fifth All-India Poultry Show on March 3-5, 49.

The next Western Regional Cattle Show will be held at Poona from January 6 to 9, 1949.

It has not been possible to arrange for a separate regional cattle show for the south, but all the important breeds of cattle and buffaloes of the region have been scheduled for exhibition at the Delhi show.

IRON AND STEEL FOR AGRICULTURISTS

During October last, 720.3 tons of steel, 624 powrahs, 573 bundles of barbed wire 98 crow bars and 7392.4 inches of piping, valued at approximately Rs. 3,50,000 were distributed to the agriculturists of the Province by the Government of Bombay through the District Rural Development Boards.

Siamese Purchasing Mission For England

BANGKOK, Nov. 6 (Reuter): A Siamese Purchasing Mission under Mr. M. L. Snidwongs, former Cabinet Minister, is leaving for Britain on November 22, it was learned here to-day.

The Mission will include Mr. Luang Thawil, head of the Foreign Trade Department of the Commerce Ministry, and engineers of the Siamese railways.

Sugar Prices

BOMBAY, Nov. 6.

Small	100		0
Medium	104	0	0
Big	110	0	0
Extra Big	114	0	0
November	35	0	0
December	33	0	0
January	31	0	0
March	30	9	0
Arrivals Bags		1314	
Departure Bags		3,000	
Total Stock in Bombay		88,700	

Hessian Market

BOMBAY, Nov. 6.

40X11	Pcs.
Ready	113-3/4
Oct-Dec.	114-1/4
Jan-March	114-1/2
BAGS 40X28	Rs.
Ready	126
Oct-Dec.	122
Jan-March	119

Italian Art Silk Yarn

BOMBAY, Nov. 6.

150 D Nov.	3	1	3
150 D Ready	3	1	0
150 D Dec.	3	1	3
120 D Ready	2	15	0
22/22 YELLOW SILK			
November	26	8	0
December			
Ready	27	0	0

Pepper Prices

BOMBAY, Nov. 6.

Magsar	190 to 192
Maha	181 to 183

Calicut Market

CALICUT, Nov. 6.

Coiryarn Beypore 145/155 Quilandy 155/165 Fibre Garbled 105 Ungarbled 97/8 Cocoanuts Raw 140/141 Dry 135/140 Cocoanuts 550 Copra Office 385 Dilpasand 395 Madrasnottam 410 Pepper Wynaad 1650 Country 1625 Dryginger Chernad 475 Ernad 460 Coffee Robusta 140 Timber Pali 75/85 Junglewood 30/40 Vellapine 70/80 Benteak 50/60 Teak 70/150 Mango 3/4/8 teak 10/17/8 Rosewood 12/8/20.

NOVEMBER 30th will be observed as a "Women's Day" in Bombay for collecting donations to the Mahatma Gandhi National Memorial Fund.

Women's Organizations in Bomoay in their appeal for the Fund racall the part played by India's women in the country's freedom strugg.e and urge them to help raise the Fund by making their own contributions and going round the city for collecting money from members of the public. The collection work (by Women's Organizations) has already begun and the minimum sum to be collected by them has been fixed at one lakh of rupees.

On that day hundreds of women volunteers will be busy in making house to house collection. The people of Bombay are called upon to make the "Women's Day" a great success by making a generous response to the appeal.

Now, this idea of a "Women's Day" is excellent indeed and none too early. At the same time I wish it had been an All-India observance and not so very restricted as to include the city of Bombay alone. Perhaps it is not too late even now to mend matters and give an opportunity to each and every woman in the country, right from the society lady down to the simple-hearted village maid, to do her mite for this sacred cause. There have been days in the past when hundreds of women have given away all their precious possessions like ornaments—because they had no cash with them—to Mahatmaji whenever he visited the villages.

I am sure, these illiterate women who held him in high reverence like the very God will not now fail to make their contribution only because his mortal frame is not to be seen. Their mute faith in him is far more abiding than the valuable loyalty of the edudated people. What great hypocrites the latter are has been proved by their halting and stingy manner of making contributions to the Gandhi Fund.

I am not suggesting that loyalty to the beloved leader of ours should be measured in terms of money. Nevertheless one cannot but point to the glaring contrast between the promptitude that used to be displayed in helping a cause taken up by him and the tardy efforts that are now being made to raise a Fund in his memory! When Gandhiji was alive he had only to say the word and money came pouring in from all directions.

Take for example the Kasturba Fund: its target fixed at one crore of rupees was exceeded by as much as quarter of a crore. However, let us not try to explain away the disappointing response from the people by saying that the sum expected for the Gandhi Fund is too ambitious. Even granting that, it is still perplexing to know that a rich city like ours should have taken six months to yield a sum of ten lakhs to the Fund!

There is yet another excuse that is being put forward in suggesting that no definite plans are put before the public as to how the huge amount is to be expended. Though there is some truth in it here again is some room at least to derive consolation from the fact that the donor is free to specify the cause for which his contribution may be used. The range of choice promises to be wide because the work to be sponsored by the Fund will comprise of constructive activities such as village improvement, Harijan uplift, literacy, medical relief, cottage industries etc. In passing I might offer just one tip to the donor: he (or she) should strictly bar the use of his —or her contribution for raising a pillar or any such meaningless scheme.

If it is decided to observe a "Women's Day" throughout the country—the All-India Women's Conference should take up the matter concerted efforts should be made in the rural areas. In that event the results will be quite satisfactory if a donation of even less than a rupee is readily accepted. Women, who know the fundamental economics that every drop goes to make an ocean should not be discouraged if the villagers do not come forward with a day's earning.

So much about the collection itself. The responsibility of undertaking the various types of welfare work will rest on the shoulders of educated women. After all that contribution would have been appreciated much more by Gandhiji who worked out the liberation of Indian women in such a short time.

—*Leela*

SPORTS JOTTINGS
From Here And There

By J. C. MAITRA

WOMEN'S FEATS IN CRICKET—BACKWARDNESS OF INDIAN WOMEN—STARS OF THE PAST—IN RIDING AND FLYING TOO—FACILITIES AND OPPORTUNITIES—DUTY OF SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES—PHYSICAL EDUCATION—AN EYE-WASH—EXPERTS FOR TRAINING—RISE OF FUTURE GENERATION.

A women cricket team from England is on its way to Australia to play matches on international basis. They had a half-day match at Colombo with a Ceylonese XI. There were two remarkable feats of batting and bowling —Mollie Hart of the visiting side scoring a century and Mrs. Hutton of the home team bagging 6 wickets for 43 runs. Highly creditable performances indeed for both.

Although a century by a visiting batsman,—not a batswoman surely!—was not altogether surprising, it was certainly praiseworthy in view of the devastating bowling of Mrs. Hutton. But the wonder of it all is wherefrom did Ceylon produce this wonderful bowler? The report does not say whether she is fast, medium or slow. But to whatever category she may belong she must be a bowler par excellence.

BACKWARDNESS OF INDIAN WOMEN

In India we cannot dream of seeing such feats by our fair sex. They do not play serious cricket at all. Sometimes we see them playing against men, but that is all fooling. It may be that they consider the game too strenuous and exacting for their tender physique. I do not blame them for keeping away from it. Probably they have done the right thing.

But that does not mean that they should keep away from the sporting field altogether. They should take up games which suit them most. That would not only improve their health but also add to their beauty and charm considerably. Unfortunately our girls —not to say women—are too shy and backward to take part in sporting events.

STARS OF THE PAST

In whatever field I look, whether it is lawn tennis, badminton, table tennis, hockey or athletics I find very few Indian girls taking part in them. It is not that our soil is incapable of producing first rate sportswomen. When I look back I notice an array of players who have adorned our various sports fields from time to time.

From the days of the late Lady Meherbai Tata, Mrs. Kshma Row, Rajkumari Amrit Kaur (at present Health Minister to the Government of India) mor than a quarter of a century ago, we had brilliant exponents of lawn tennis in Jenny Sandison, (now Mrs. Boland), Sylla Tata (now Lady Petit), Leela Row (now Mrs. Dayal) and Khanum Haji (now Mrs. Singh).

IN RIDING AND FLYING TOO

Mrs. Row was also a fine equestrian, Jenny Sandison a great hockey player and Sylla Tata became the first airwoman of India.

In recent years badminton and table-tennis captured the imagination of our girls. In Tara Deodhar we had a badminton star of the highest order. Her younger sisters, Sunder and Suman, and Mumtaz Chinoy are prominent luminaries of the game to-day.

In table-tennis, Perin Madon, Enid Bocarro, Meera Gajendra Singh and Mabel Brodie have shown exceptional merit, while Ray Salway and Banoo Gazdar have done exceedingly well in athletics. It's a pity that Banoo was not given a chance to participate in the last World Olympiad.

FACILITIES AND OPPORTUNITIES

In the field of hockey, we have a little Pansy Thomas who would adorn any team the world. There are many others who may be mentioned for their excellent achievements. Their progress have been very rapid considering the short space of time during which women's hockey has come to the forefront of all-India plane.

All these instance go to prove that India possesses the material to produce first class players in any branch of sport. If our women could attain such heights in different games without any encouragement from any quarter and without the least semblance of coaching and training at the hands of experts, what can they not achieve if they are given all the facilities and encouragement that are profusely offered in the Western countries?

DUTY OF SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES

First of all it is necessary that they should imbibe the spirit and love of sport from their earliest years—that is from their school days. Love of sport being inherent in a child's nature it does not need much encouragement to develop. Only it needs to be directed into proper channels.

Unfortunately the present atmosphere in our schools is not conducive to much of systematic sporting activities. It is needless to mention that the school authorities are least interested in the physical welfare and development of their students. Their main object is to keep the school going and build up a scholastic reputation for it, if possible. Therefore they are most reluctant to spend any money for promotion of sport which has no importance in the eyes of the University of the Education Department of the Government.

PHYSICAL EDUCATION—AN EYE-WASH

In such a case can you blame the children if they are as ignorant of sport and games as the man in the moon? I do admit that the parents are also to be blamed for the backwardness of their children. But brought up as they have been in an atmosphere shorn of all sport, how can you expect them to impart love and knowledge of sport to their children when they have not gained any themselves.

Physical education has been made compulsory in our schools and colleges for several years now. Every school and college must have an instructor trained at Kandivali or elsewhere on its roll. I believe all of them have fulfilled this condition laid down by Government. But has it improved the physical condition of our boys and girls? I doubt very much—for the simple reason that this compulsory business is all an eye-wash.

EXPERTS FOR TRAINING

Nobody seems to have any belief or faith in this method of physical progress. Less we talk about encouragement to sport the better, because nobody seems to have any interest in it. Some schools and colleges—perhaps most of them—do have sports meets annually. But they are more of a social nature than serious competitions. The fact that prizes are given away to the successful competitors does not prove their serious character.

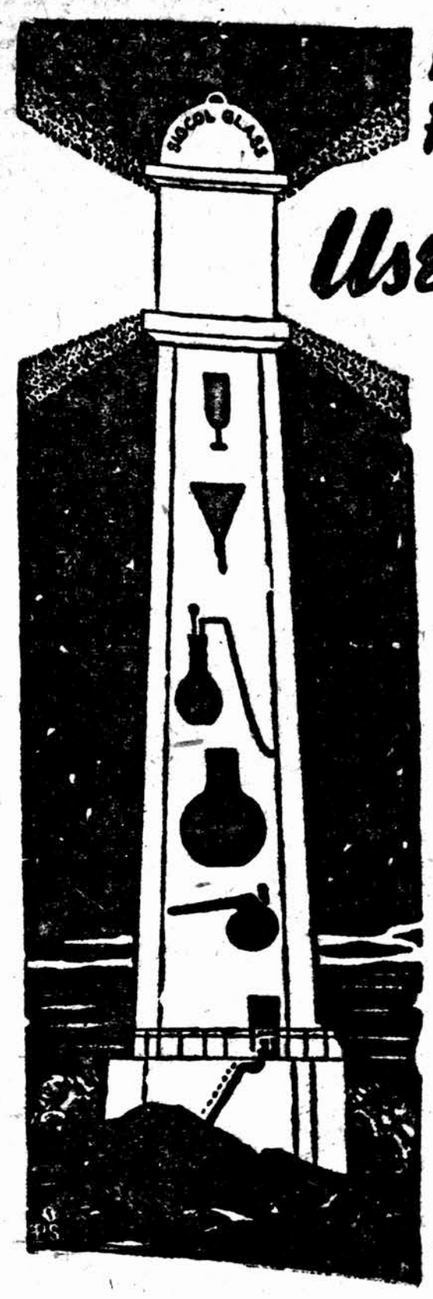
It is, therefore, necessary that our schools and colleges must provide all the facilities for the promotion of different branches of sport and games. The students must be given ample opportunities to choose their favourite game. Then they must have instructors who are well-versed in the intricacies of the games which they are called upon to teach by personal examples.

If the children are taught in the wrong way at the very beginning, they find it very difficult to change the method later on. So the teacher must know the latest methods and technique for each branch of sport. I do not know if that is being done at our physical Education Colleges. They must be upto date with all the informations and apliances.

RISE OF FUTURE GENERATION

It is true that we cannot expect all our girls and boys to attain the highest pinnacle of perfection in every branch of sport. Nor is it possible for everyone to become a world-beater. It must be our aim to make them all healthy and strong. At the same time it is our duty to help and encourage those who have the ability to reach the Zenith.

So let us provide them with suitable play-grounds, tennis and badminton courts, athletic tracks and swimming pools all over the city, the province and the country. Give them all the sporting requisities necessary for revelling in them. Arrange for trained experts to teach them the best methods of play. Let them enter competitions as often as they can both in the city and elsewhere. It is only then that India will rise high among the nations of the world. Mere talks of sport will not take us anywhere—least of all at the top.



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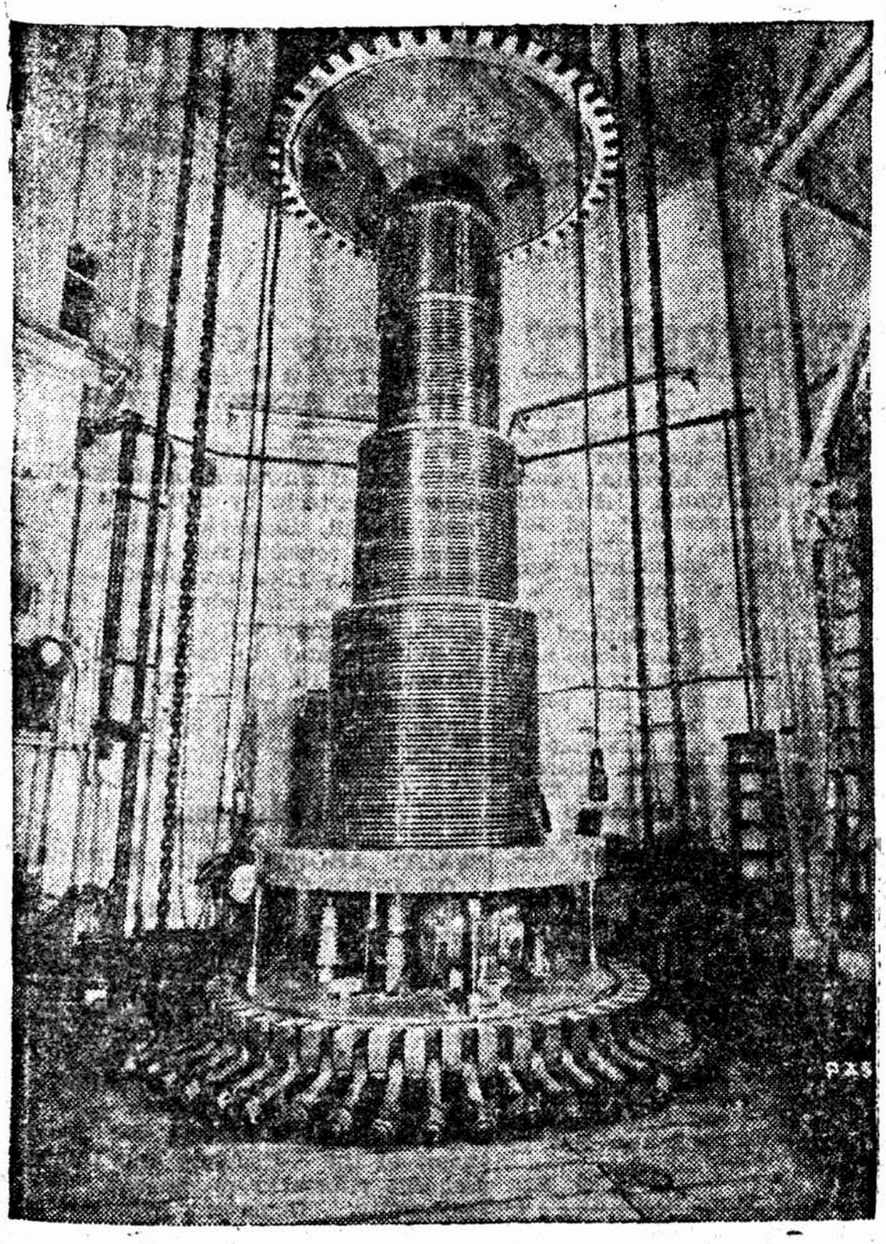
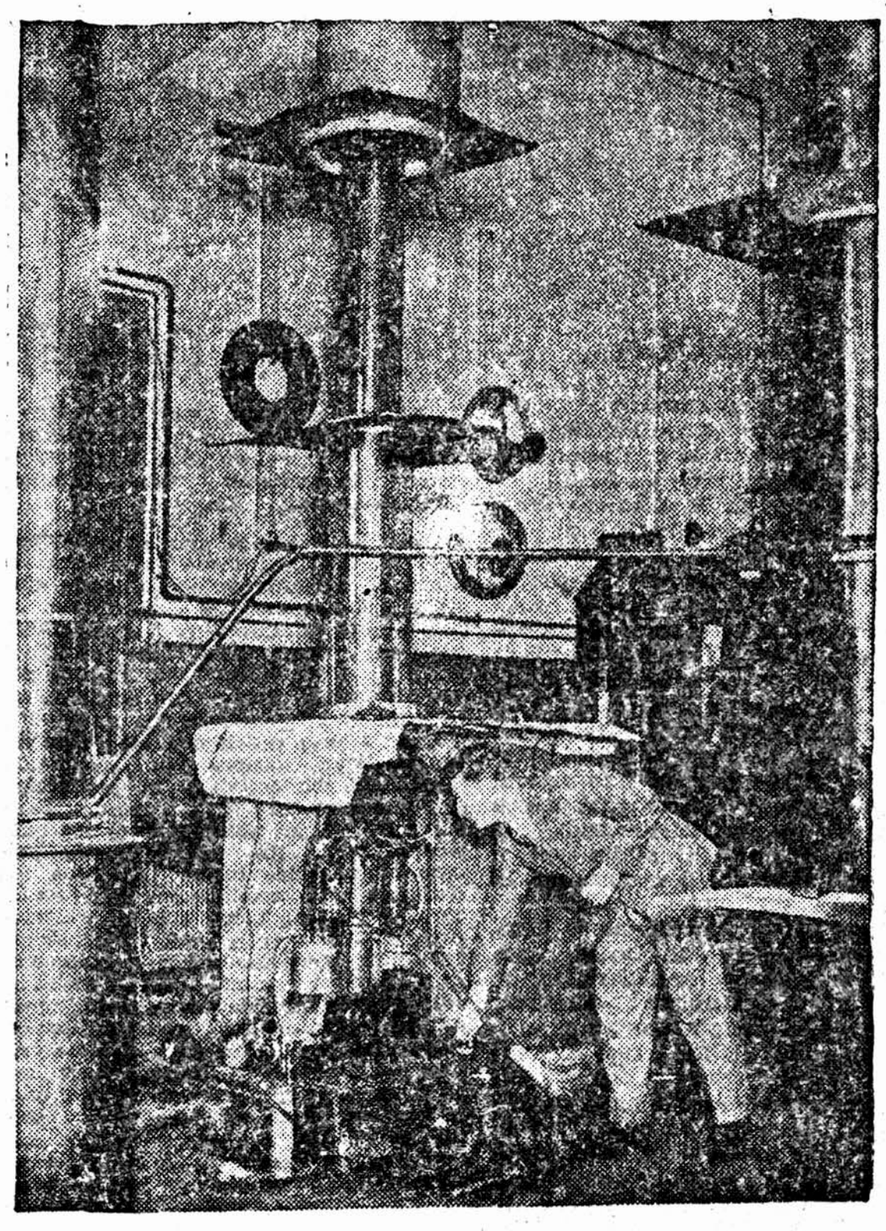


The Van de Graaff generator in operation at the Atomic Energy Research Establishment at Harwell, near Didcot, in Berwshire.



When Professor Cockcroft was 34, in 1932, he was the first man to split the atom machinery. At that time he was working with Dr. E. T. Walton under Lord Rutherford at the Cavendish Laboratory, Cambridge. This picture taken in 1932 shows him examining the habits of accelerated atoms of the Cavendish Laboratory.

Man Behind Britain's Atomic Research

A great deal has been done in the development of nuclear physics at Britain's Atomic Energy Research Establishment at Barwell, Berkshire, since the equivalent of 20,000 tons of high explosive was released from a few pounds of uranium and shattered the cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

Today, Britain has two atomic piles. These not only supply enough radio-active isotopes to meet the nation's medical needs but will make it possible to extend the supply of isotopes to members of the British Commonwealth and other countries. They are also a basis of experiment in industrial application.

The man behind this development is Professor Sir John Cockcroft, C. B. E., F. R. S, who in 1932 first split the atom by machinery. He was then 34, working with Dr. E. T. Walten in the Cavendish Laboratory at Cambrige University. The news was headlined throughout the world and was carried for days on end.

Sir John Cockeroft was born at Walsden, a village on the Lancashire-Yorkshire border. As a boy he attended the Walsden village school and won a scholarship to the secondary school at Todmorden. His interests, even then were in engineering and physics.

He served in France for two years in the first World War at the end of which he took his degree in electrical engineering at Manchester University and joined the staff of Metropolitan-Vickers Company At the same time he studied under the late Professor Miles Walker.

From 1941-44 he was Chief Superintendent of the Air Defence Research and Development Establishment under the Ministry of Supply. After that he spent two yeaers in Canada as Director of the Atomic Energy Division of the Canadian National Research Council. On his return to the United Kingdom he was appointed Director of Britain's Atomic Energy Research Establishment.

His work times takes him back to the Cavendish Laboratory, and he is seen here with Dr. A. E. Kempton in front of the cyclotron, the device for accelerating atomic particles.

GOLD

Guadalcanal, the South Pacific Island where the Marines Dug Foxholes during the war, is being dug up again, but this time for gold. The discovery was made by a group of four young Australian prospectors in the tropical Island's jungle about 20 miles inland from Honiara. They took samples to Sydney, where assays proved it to be very rich. Now they have left Australia by plane for their claims. Others are following by sea and air.—"Pacific Islands Monthly," Sydney.

WINNING CONTRACT

By Howard Schenken And Richard L. Frey

THE revoke law is one that is almost universally respected. As you know, a player revokes when he fails to follow suit, although able to do so. Under the old laws, a player could correct a revoke if he discovered it in time that is, before his side had played to the next trick. But declarer could insist that he make the correction with the highest or lowest proper card

Thus in today's deal, West opened the heart ten. South wins with the ace and leads out the four top clubs. Then, instead of the club nine, he leads the nine of spades. West has discarded two diamonds and a spade and is all ready to discard a heart on the fifth club. When he sees a black nine led, he thinks it is a club and throws a heart.

Now South's problem is to get a single spade trick. He needs this one trick for game and, of course, if West follows small, he must guess whether to play dummy's ten or king. The contract depends upon a correct guess, for if South guesses wrong, he will be unable to get his ninth trick before the defenders win five. From West's double, South probably will play him for the ace—but if he goes up with dummy's king the contract is doomed.

However, when West fails to follow the spade lead, under the old laws declarer could call for him to correct the revoke by playing his highest spade Now all guess is gone, and declarer makes his contract.

Under the new laws, a player who corrects his revoke in time may do so without penalty except that the card he has played in error is a "penalty card."

North-South vulnerable.
South dealer.

NORTH
♠ K J 10 6
♡ 7 5 4
◇ 8 3 2
♣ 7 4 2

WEST
♠ Q 8 4 3
♡ Q 10 9 6
◇ A Q 7 5
♣ 3

EAST
♠ A 7 2
♡ J 8 3 2
◇ 9 6 4
♣ 10 6 5

SOUTH
♠ 9 5
♡ A K
◇ K J 10
♣ A K Q J 9 8

The bidding:

South	West	North	East
1♣	Dbl.	Pass	1♡
Dbl.	Pass	1♠	Pass
3 N.T.	All Pass		

GLASS EYE

A Colonel in the Red Army in occupied Austria with a reputation for cruelty was faced recently by a peasant charged with slandering Stalin.

"I'll have you shot," the colonel roared.

The trembling peasant spoke of his wife and children and pleaded for life. The colonel seemed to soften and declared with a chuckle:

"I will pardon you on one condition: you must tell me which one of my eyes is glass."

He stared at the peasant who looked at him unflinchingly.

"It's the right eye, Sir."

"Bravo! you won. I'll set you free; but how did you guess?"

"There was no mistaking it, replied the peasant simply. "Your glass eye was the only one with a trace of pity." — "Carrefour," Paris.

Talking of Books—

ON YOGA

YOGA, THE TECHNIQUE OF HEALTH AND HAPPINESS. By EUGENIE STRAKATY (Indradevi) Foreword by Dr. G V. Deshmukh M D.. Pp. 133, Rs 9 Eighteen illustrations (Kitabstan. Allahabad)

This book is written in an interesting and vivacious style with a serious purpose It deals with Hatha yoga with its yama and Niyama and Asanas. Yoga is derived from the Sanskrit "yuja" which means union, and the purpose of yoga is to unite man with his Innermost, which one may choose to call Truth, God or Universal Consciousness It is divided into several branches, ranging from that which teaches the control of the body to that which teaches the attainment of the highest spiritual development In Karma yoga, the union is achieved through work; in Jnana Yoga, through knowledge; in Bhakti yoga, through selfless love and devotion; in Mantra yoga, through vibration; Hatha yoga is the pholosophy of physical well-being: Raja yoga is the synthesis of all these yogas. The author first came across yogis on the Chowpatty Beach. She took lessons in yoga from the brother of Princess Bhuban, Swami Kuvalayananda and the Sanathana yoga-shala, Mysore. In Chapter 2. she describes the training she received at the hands of Shri Krishnamacharya. At the end of her studies. she eceived a manadate from the Swami when leaving for China: "Teach Yoga in China and she did: and succeeded in making many persons yoga-minded The author is a Russian by birth and writes from personal knowledge and experience She has proved that Yoga is a remedy for grief, loneliness, bad health With yoga exercises. the author has been able to cure headache. a weak heart, rheumatism, nervousness, insomnia, even impending blindness, also asthma, thinness and obesity, falling hair, beginning of T.B. constipation. indigestion. menstrual trouble etc. among her class of 617 students. and to restore to them a healthy well proportioned body. normally functioning organs, and an unstrained balanced nervous system, governed by a clam and comprehensive mind. In the West, notwithstanding the slogan 'Mens Sana in corpore Sano' only the healthy body is remembered to the omission of the healthy mind Yoga takes care of both. It leads to a happy and harmonious synthesis of body, mind and spirit. It is, she observes, in India alone that a philosophy exists which takes into consideration the whole man—his spiritual, mental and physical aspects. The author carefully distinguishes between exercises for health proposes and the higher exercises in yoga, the latter to be indulged is only under expert guidance. The former are of universal application The author insists on deep breathing and remarks "as no other form of physical culture is able to produce such great changes in our system, I wonder why yoga asanas and deep breathing are not taught in schools here in India." She was asked "why is it that Indians are so poorly built, weak and sickly, if yoga practices result in a healthy proportioned body with a strong power of resistance?" "To that I had to answer that although India was the cradle of yoga, very few people there practices it!" More is the pity and the shame! She is perfectly right when she observes: "Would it not be better for the daughters and sons of India to revert to their ancient philosophy, which teaches them everything from the way to clean the teeth to the way to clean the mind. All one has to do, is to adopt the ancient philosophy to modern standards of life, instead of discarding it, instead of trying to follow ways that are foreign and unnatural to them. For yoga will not only prevent the nation from degenerating but will also serve as a constant source of health, strength, harmony and happiness." "No one can help us, except ourselves; we should begin by learning not only about the laws which govern our physical bodies about the glands, blood circulation, metabolism and the mechanism of our system, but also about the laws which govern our mental and spiritual lives." "All this should be actually taught in schools, as ill health and uncontrolled nerves upset mental balance and affect the physical and mental well-being not only of an individual, but of a whole nation." Will our Swadeshi Government, with Shirshasan—fond Pandit Jawaharlal and our academicians, take heed—in time?

N. H P.

LESSONS OF CHINESE EXPERIENCE

1 China's Economic Plan. 2. When Communism infiltrates a Chinese village Both published by Government Information Office China. Pp. 16 and 23. Unpriced.

Many good things and good sayings have in the past come from China. While on account of continuously unsettled conditions the movement of things out of China is considerably restricted the flow of thoughts pregnant with wisdom is fortunately not affected Thus the official plan for China's economic reform ends with a dictum into which one may read all the worldly wisdom of economics "Let there be activity in production and economy in expenditure. Then there will be an abundance of national wealth." In the contemporary picture of near-destitution in China indifferent and disorganized production is seen stalking along side of wasteful expenditure. It is not surprising. therefore, that the official plan outlines almost exhaustively, desirable objective of reform in banking, production agricultural and industrial. and finance All these are unexceptionable and one wishes devoutly not only for China's sake but for the sake of the entire Asiatic continent. that practical steps are systematically and courageously taken to realize the declared objectives One of the principal difficulties in the way of sustained revival in China is arrestingly brought to notice by the other publication. written by F. Legrand, pastor of Chungli in North China. Here the author gives a 'documentary' of the infiltration and later destruction of that parish by the communists who following closely on the heels of the retiring Japanese set up their own regime. The story of organized attack on all aspects of the established order, the regimentation of the people and authoritarian rule of the 'party' runs remarkably true to the pattern of communist formula in this respect. Though this time it is the Russian influence that is singled out for mention, the continuous operation of foreign interests in China has on the whole served to perpetuate rather than alleviate the state of disorganization and helplessness from which that country has suffered throughout recent history. China is a caution to the rest of the East and to India more than to any other country. Both the publications in their respective spheres will repay the effort of perusal on the part of those who are occasionally apt to disregard the prior claims of social order and industrial progress in an old and populous country seeking to modernize and enrich itself.

D. G. K.

University Of Hawaii

UNIVERSITY O F HAWAII BULLETIN AND GENERAL CATALOGUE 1948-49.

We have received a copy of the University of Hawaii Bulletin, which is issued quarterly by this institution from Hawaii, Honolulu, U.S.A. The publication contains full details of the courses of studies organised by this University, as also about the various amenities, scholarships, etc., available to students, and the names of the instructional staff, fees charged, methods of promotion and University terms. Authorities of colleges and Universities should find the publication useful.

Indonesia

"FACTS ABOUT THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA"

The Friends of the Indonesian Republic Society, 341 Possman St., New Town, Karachi, have issued a small book-let under the above title. A short preliminary chapter gives the early history of Indonesia, and in the following chapters are detailed the salient facts about Dutch rule of these islands, the revolution that it gave rise to, the Japanese episode, the development of the Republic and the subsequent efforts to re-establish Dutch suzerainty. Important facts concerning the agricultural and educational backwardness of the country, owing to Dutch policy, are given. Details relating to the proposals of the United Nations "Good Offices" Commission, for the settlement of the dispute, also find a place.

NIGHT PATROL

By M. Sheth

THE enemy are believed to have dug in on Point 8076.

"You will take out a reconnaissance patrol and find out firstly, their strength. secondly, their armament, thirdly, their lay-out and, fourthly, you will determine an approach to their positions.

"Your patrol will be a section strong. Time out will be 0300 hours. Time in 0700 hours.

"Dress and equipment, normal night reconnaissance patrol order

"Any questions?"

here had been no questions, and 2/Lieut. Roy, as he sat in his tent by the light of his glimmering lantern, working out his plans, desperately hoped that this, his first operation, would come out alright. The Company Commander's orders had been clear enough, and he had prepared carefully, but something might go wrong. The "Imponderables of War." Anyway, there was nothing more he could do, and he might as well get some sleep in.

* * *

Dimly in the darkness, he saw his section standing in line. Were they feeling as nervous as he? Probably not. He had given his orders and checked their arms and equipment. All was in order. The luminous hands of his watch pointed to 0259. Might as well shove off.

The two scouts moved off. Then No. 1 group, slightly to the left, No. 2 on the right, and he and his runner in the centre. The section Commander, who was also his second in command, followed up with the last man. Not a sound, except the soft scraping of patrol boots on the ground.

They came to their first bound, and while the men took positions, he and his 2 i/c hurriedly checked up on their maps and air photos. This was routine stuff, thought Lieut. Roy, as they set out for the next bound, pretty dull

ONLY half a mile separated them from their objective now. He looked at his watch. They were well within time. Suddenly the scouts halted and went to ground. Instinctively Roy motioned the others to do the same. and did so himself. After a moment, he started crawling forward to see what the matter was. The leading scout pointed, and he saw, and also heard by this time, another party, about 12 strong he judged, approaching. Couldn't be our men, the Coy. Comd. had not told him of other patrols operating in this area. Then, if they were raiders, should be shot?

"A reconnaissance patrol must never fight, unless forced too." How many times he had been told this in the class room.

"If you come upon enemy, take cover or detour them."

That's it, take cover.

He gave the signal, and his men faded out on either side of the track.

The raiders, for they were obviously so, were very close now. Had they seen him? Very soon he would know. Meanwhile, keep still. keep silent.

Now they were passing him, moving in loose file, obviously confident that they were in safe territory, only their forward most men keeping a sharp look-out. One of them passed just a foot away from Roy, and he stopped breathing. But he hadn't seen him, and passed on. Once, one of the raiders suddenly halted, and looked around, his gaze travelling over 3 of Roy's men. But they knew their field-craft. Their cover was good The raider did not see anybody.

Eventually the raiders passed and Roy's heart beats settled down to normal again. They had taken a hell of a long time to pass, he thought, and was surprised to find that they had taken exactly 30 seconds. Closing his section in, he again set off

HERE, in front, was POINT 8076. A dark hulk of a tree covered feature, about a 100 yards wide and 200 feet nigh. What were the enemy dispositions, and what their strength?

Ordering his section to take up positions and observe, Roy, with another "jawan", crept off in the darkness. His idea was to work his way from the right of the hill to the left, noting enemy positions.

Silently he reached the point from where the ground started to rise, then he started his way parallel to the high ground, stopping every now and then to sweep his night glasses over the area. Very soon he discovered a machine-gun post. Well camouflaged, it looked entirely innocent, except that the earthen parapet in front of the trench was a little too regular, the foliage on it a little too natural. Ray remembered the night "ops" back at the Academy. So similar in every respect, only here a mistake would have to be paid for with lives.

Roy steadily worked on, systematically noting down everything in the sketch he had made. Once a twig cracked too loudly under him, and a guttural voice rasped out a challenge from somewhere to his right. For five minutes Roy and his companion darde not to move, hardly dared to breathe

At length, however, his work was finished. Now it remained for him to rejoin his men, and safely reach the information he had gained. There was no covered approach from that end of the hill. The only alternative was the crawl, blumly though Roy, not over-fond of crawling.

Slowly. laboriously they made their way, and had covered about half the distance when, a very light shot up and exploded in dazzling light.

F-R-E-E-Z-E-

His head tucked in his arms, he hugged Mother Earth, while every nerve in his body screamed at him to run for cover. He felt unbearably exposed, and expected any moment to feel hot metal crash through his bones. Agonizing, interminable seconds dawdled on, and still the light was there. Roy gritted his teeth, while his mind fought desperately with his instinct. At length, though, the ordeal ended, as all ordeals do, and the beloved, velvety darkness enveloped him and his companion again.

Inchingly, he made his way forward once more, over rough stones and unpleasant thorns, ready for immediate freezing should again occasion arise. At last he reached his section and prepared to go back.

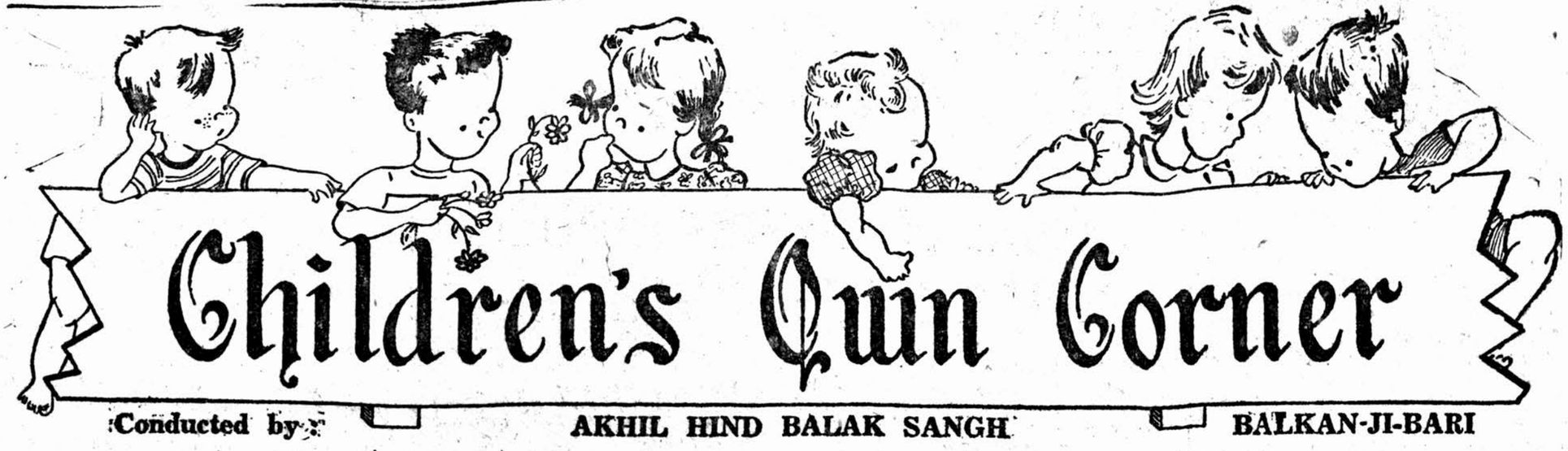
He checked over his men, made a few additions to his sketch: gave orders about the route back, and, started off. His glowing dial indicated two hours more, more than enough. He felt confident. Everything had gone as he was taught it would. As he marched back towards home, his mind soared and he felt gloriously happy. A bitter, pre-dawn breeze moaned softly through the trees, but that was a trivial matter, especially as steaming, sweet mugs of tea awaited them at the other end.

Youth College As "L. G." Memorial

In Wales, near the place where he is buried, a youth college is to be built as a memorial to that great son of Wales, David Lloyd George. It is for the gifted youth of the countryside of his boyhood, whose people he represented in Parliament for 55 years. An appeal for funds to carry out this project has been launched, and famous people from all parts of the world are taking part in it

Public School With A Difference

A millionaire's mansion nestling among the Surrey pines is soon to become a public school—the first in Britain open to boys of all classes. The school, which is at Ottershaw, 25 miles south-west of London, is a pioneering experiment representing the Surrey County Council's contribution to the many progressive educational schemes taking shape in Britain today.



Children's Own Corner

Conducted by AKHIL HIND BALAK SANGH BALKAN-JI-BARI

I wish to thank, through this Corner, those of my sisters and brothers who very kindly remembered to send Diwali Greetings and Best Wishes for the New Year to their Dada. I heartily reciprocate to them and send to each and every Member of the Balkan-ji-Bari my Diwali Greetings and All Good Wishes for a Very Bright and Happy New Year.

* * *

A TRIP TO VIHAR LAKE

Brother C. D. Merchant has sent the following account of the Bhuleshwar Balkan-ji-Bari's recent trip to the Vihar Lake:

Birds were chirping as usual. The rays of the sun awoke me from my sleep. Suddenly I remembered that the members of the Bhuleshwar Balkan-ji-Bari had decided to go to Vihar Lake. I heard six strokes, and guessed that it was 6 A.M. It was Sunday. All were to start in a motor lorry from the Marwari Commercial School, Gazdar Park, Chirabazar at 7 a.m. I was ready with my kit, within half an hour. I reached there exactly at 6-50 A.M. Children crowded around me, and asked as to when we would start. I informed them that we would start as soon as the Bus arrived. It was 7-30, and still the Bus didn't come. On phoning to the Contractor, it was known that the Bus which was arranged for us, had gone to Kalyan. However, another Bus was dispatched to our place.

Suddenly children heard the horn, and on looking in that direction, we realized that it was our Bus. Everyone selected his seat, and on the sound of the whistle, the bus started. We pased Girgaum, Khada Parsi, Byculla, Parel, Dadar, and reached Matunga from where a batch of fifteen members was to accompany us. They also took their seats. Nearly fifty members, including the Child Welfare Workers, formed the party of the picnic. The bus passed through Mahim, Bandra, Khar, Vile Parle, and arrived at Andheri. We came to a village named Marol. On enquiring from the Policeman on duty, we came to know that Vihar Lake was yet at a distance of four miles.

THROUGH CHANDIVALI ESTATES

On proceeding further, we saw a sign board which indicated that the road led to Chandivali Estates. All were leaping up and down like springs, due to the unevenness of the road. Dust attacked us furiously, as if we were its enemies.... Now two big pipes appeared. All felt that we had arrived at the Vihar Lake. The lorry was moving with its uniform speed. The sun was trying to trouble us by its rays, but we took no notice of it. Besides, the breeze was cool enough. The circurfrance of the pipe was very large. A man of five feet would comfortably stand in it. Vihar Lake was yet three miles far. The lorry was proceeding in the direction of pipes.

Now the Vihar Lake was in sight, and in no time the speed of the lorry was reduced. The lorry did not move further. Everyone had to descend from it. There were already six, seven lorries standing there. Some school children had also come in these lorries for a picnic..... The place was indeed charming. We took shelter under a mango tree. The time passed on and on and we hardly felt the exertion. It was about 10-30 A.M. when the breakfast was served. We had no lengthy, dry or weary programme. All were left to enjoy the day in a care-free manner, without any definite business-like calls. After breakfast, we went to see the lake. The thickly-leaved trees protected us from the hot and sticky rays of the sun. We came near a small pool.

* * *

A LAKE OF JOY AND HAPPINESS

Children began to look at the games of the frogs. Frogs and fishes were coming up and down from the water, and they appeared beautiful. Now we arrived at the Lake. The scene was marvellous. The lake "VIHAR" is really a lake of joy and happiness. All forgot their troubles and worries under that pleasing influence, and the green grass refreshed our eyes.

We returned to our original place at the lunch time. All gathered under the shade of a tree, and everyone opened his small tiffin basket, and offered it to all. There was no doubt about the pleasure the picnickers derived from each other's sharing of the meal. After the lunch all played indoor games and Rambhai showed us some tricks. After that followed rest for all of us. Some Children brought the young ones of a Cuckoo lying beside a tree. They tried to feed them but failed in their efforts. Those dumb little creatures just opened their beaks and closed them, and again they shut their eyes, perhaps due to fear. So they placed them back under the tree and felt relieved about them. The next programme was outdoor games. And how much we enjoy them!

Now was the time to return. Everyone began to collect and arrange his things, and we started for motor lorry. All took their seats, and the motor lorry started. It was 5-30 p.m. The sun bid farewell to us. This time the driver took the lorry through Kurla. We passed Sion, and came to Matunga. Many members got down at Matunga. Then we proceeded for the Marwari School. On the way came Dadar, Parel, Byculla, Nagpada and C.P. Tank. At last, we arrived at our destination. All dispersed, after saying to each other "JAI HIND"

* * *

A Meeting of the All-India Governing Council of the Balkani-ji-Bari was held in the Premier's Chamber in the Civil Secretariat, under the Presidentship of Shri B. G. Kher. The Bombay Provincial Balkani-ji-Bari joined the Reception given to Dr. Maria Montessori by the Bal Shikshan Nagar and other educational, cultural and social institutions and organisations, and it gave a Drinks Party to the Pre-Primary Teachers, under the presidentship of Lady Masani.

For the benefit of Sindhi knowing boys and girls, a Children's Corner has been started in the Sindhi Weekly "Hindustan". For the Gujerati knowing children "Phulwadi" is conducted in the Gujarati Weekly "Bombay Samachar." All boys and girls are cordially invited to write for these as well as this their own Corner in English. If their contributions are suitable, they will be published with pleasure.

Everyone is most welcome to join the Great Brotherhood of the Balkan-ji-Bari—Akhil Hind Balak Sangh. Please send for its full particulars and enrolment forms from Dada—"Gulistan", Khar—Bombay 21, mentioning your full name and address and age, and enclosing a one anna stamp for postage. You will feel proud to have joined the Balkan-ji-Bari. Write today—just now!

All Good Wishes from
your loving,
Dada

"Gulistan"
Khar - Bombay 21

LONG LIVE BALKAN-JI BARI!

A Diwali Social was arranged at the National Headquarters of the Balkan-ji-Bari", "Gulistan", Khar, Bombay, on last Monday, when all Balkan-ji-Bari Workers and Well-Wishers met "to take stock of our work, to know about our failings and achievements, and to re-dedicate ourselves afresh to the noble cause of children"—Our President, Shri B. G. Kher sent the following message:

Dewali
1948

I should be delighted to be present but if I am unable to come, allow me to send the Bari and each individual member and workers my best wishes.
Long Live Balkan-ji-Bari.
B. G. Kher

SIGNIFICANT FACTORS IN WEATHER

Influence Of Atomic Showers From The Sun

(By Thomas R. Henry)

Atomic showers and outbursts of invisible ultra-violet light from the sun may be significant factors in weather.

Both, in some way, appear to be associated with changes in atmospheric pressure at sea level, which in turn is one of the major determining factors in the earth's meteorological pattern.

Hitherto, these showers and outbursts have received little attention as possible aids in forecasting, although both now are subject to observation.

This thesis is presented by Drs. B. and G. Duell, of Washington, in a bulletin which has just been published by the Smithsonian Institution.

Rebound To Earth

The atomic-shower phenomenon has been known only for a few years. At spasmodic intervals streams of particles—protons, neutrons, electrons and nucleuses of such atoms as calcium, sodium and magnesium—are spurted from the sun at enormous velocities. They are followed by greater displays of auroral lights, changes in terrestrial electricity and radio disturbances. A major outburst breaks up one of the electrified layers acting as a ceiling for radio waves, bouncing them back to earth instead of allowing them to escape into space.

Occurrence of such a shower can be detected almost immediately by the brightening of certain lines in the spectrum of the solar corona, the great pearl-colored halo surrounding the sun.

The two scientists presented statistics covering a period of 16 years which show that in the winter months during years of low sunspot activity, sea-level pressure is lower than normal at the time of these solar-particle showers, reaching a minimum within three days after the onset. On the other hand, it is higher than normal following particularly calm days in the atmosphere's electrified levels.

The effect is not demonstrable—that is, it cannot be statistically isolated—in summer and in years of high sunspot activity.

The mechanism of these effects on the world's weather maps cannot be exactly determined. It is certain that these particles, shot from the sun at enormous velocities, must give up enormous amounts of energy when they collide with atoms and molecules in the high atmosphere. This, in turn, probably brings about various chemical changes in the air—notably production of the oxygen combination known as ozone which serves as a shield against ultra-violet radiation. In addition, such a shower produces shock waves in the atmosphere which may even reach the earth's surface.

Almost exactly the opposite effect follows eruptions of ultra-violet light, which usually accompany the appearance of certain types of sunspots. They come from relatively small areas on the sun's surface. During the duration of such an eruption, the amount of the sun's ultra-violet radiation, within certain wave bands, is increased as much as 10,000,000-fold over what normally would be received from the same area. This increases the total ultra-violet radiation of the sun as a whole several hundred per cent. Also the total radiation of the sun is increased slightly.

Such eruptions are followed by increases in sea-level pressure following certain definite patterns. They are believed to have profound effects on the electrification, temperature and chemical composition of the upper atmosphere.

PATTABHI AS 'RASHTRAPATI'

(Continued From Page 7)

This is probably partly responsible also for his not getting into any of those high official positions which persons far less able and with much smaller records of service than he have got into after August 15, 1947. On the other hand in the field of unobtrusive, constructive work in respect of co-operation, khadi development, national education promotion and so on, he has some substantial achievements to his credit. In the Indian Union Parliament and in the inner counsels of the Congress Party in the Union Parliament, his voice is frequently heard in defence of correct principle and wise policies. He is one of the wise men in the party whose words are heard with respect, and they will be heard with greater respect hereafter because of the compelling factor of his being the Congress President.

Born on 28th November, 1880, Dr. Pattabhi is now 68 years old and for a Congressman of his standing and eminence, the presidential honour has come somewhat late. But in one sense it is appropriate that it has come now and not before, for his talents and capacity for constructive work and his other qualities will be of greater benefit to the country and the Congress in its present phase than what they would probably have been in the part. The Congress Presidentship in the present conditions is not by any means a bed of roses and he who lies on it will find that it has some thorns also which prick and cause annoyance. But with his wanted patience and tact Dr. Pattabhi may be expected to make it as comfortable for himself as possible and as satisfactory an instrument of public service as it can possibly be.

CONCERNING EVE

Miss P. Chowdhuri is one of the 18 women who with 144 men scientists from 17 nations are studying cosmic rays at the University of Bristol. She is easily the most colourful figure among a gathering not noted for sartorial distinction. The group of 18 women includes such specialists as Professor Lise Meikner of Stockholm, Madame Morand of Paris and Madame Hofsmokl of Lodz

STATUETTES OF PRINCESS: A COLLECTOR'S ITEM

A hundred porcelain statuettes showing Princess Elizabeth riding "Tommy"—as she appeared at the King's Birthday Parade in May last year—have just been made at the wish of the Queen. They will be sold for about £100 (Rs. 1,330) each to selected clients and are likely to become collector's pieces. Designed by Doris Lindner of Hampstead, London, they have been made for export only.

POST OFFICE WOMAN IS "TEST" CRICKETER

When Miss E. M. Whelan was selected for the English Women's Cricket team for the proposed 1939 tour of Australia, her colleagues in the G. P. O. London Telephone Service raised a fund to assist her in defraying the heavy expenses involved. The tour was abandoned, but the fund, which has increased by about £20 (Rs. 266) in interest, has been presented to Miss Whelan for the present series of Test matches, for which she has been chosen again. Miss Whelan is a first class bowler and played for England against the Australians in all the Test matches in 1937.

WOMEN CUSTOMS OFFICERS

The Commissioners of Customs and Exise in Britain have approved the appointment of a number of women Search Officers for searching women passengers and women members of crews arriving from, or leaving for, abroad. Various women officials of other services such as Women Police Officers, wardresses, nurses, etc., have been employed in the past on a casual basis for the Customs searching of women at the ports; but the Commissioners have now decided, as an experimental measure, to employ for the first time a specially recruited staff of Women Search Officers for this and other Customs duties.

TRIPLE CROWN FOR ANNA NEAGLE

THE PICTUREGOER (Britain's leading film magazine) has awarded film star Anna Neagle a gold medal for the best performance by any actress in 1947. The award is for her performance in "The Courtneys of Curzon Street". This is the third time Anna has won the Gold Medal which she gained previously for her performances in "Victoria the Great" and "Piccadilly Incident". Only two others have won the triple crown: Greer Garson and Laurence Olivier. The number of votes cast by "PICTUREGOER'S" readers in favour of Anna this year was a record for all time.

VELVET FOR ELEGANCE

Velvet is the material of the 1949 season in the London collections. In all its variations—shot, corded, silk and rayon to plain cotton velveteen—it is used for anything, from corded full-skirted coats to regal-looking trained evening dresses. Other highlights are patterned satin with the design outlined in sequins, and trimmings of all varieties ranging from jet on gloves to fur facings on lapels, jacket hems and cuffs.

DANCE AS ART AND CAREER

(By Smti Damayanti Joshi)

A question that is often put to me by friends and fans alike is, "What is a dancer's life like? It is all glamour and gold? Does a dancer's life suffer the same strain and stress that an ordinary mortal faces in the battle of life?"

The question is not posed exactly the way I have done, but that is what it amounts to. Seeing us dancers on the stage, in the glare of the footlight, our personalities rendered ethereal by every conceivable device of beautification, fanfare of publicity magnifying our gifts and covering up failings, the public is prone to think us to be something uncommon, the supposed uncommonness being often unflattering to us, that is, our being as entertainers, a part of the pleasance of life.

There are of course others, more kindly ones, who think us uncommon in a different way; impressed by our art, this category of panegyrists look upon us as if we are not mortals but some extrahuman beings, say, celestial nymphs as it were.

Just Boys And Girls

Few, if any at all, take us as just boys and girls, gifted with some human talents, subject to all the hazards and freaks of life, poverty lack of encouragement and appreciation hindering our progress. Yet, that is what we are, all of us. We, like the aspirants of any other art or vocation have to live disciplined life, undergo rigorous and systematic training, make sacrifices and, once we have acquired the skill, put up with frustration and disappointments that are to be faced in any walk of life, if not more. In fact it is more, because the path of a dancer is not only strewn with difficulties—that is there; but more than that a dancer has the additional handicap of many other sorts, social barriers and illiteracy not being the least.

It has not been so today only; the history of dance has recorded it even in its earliest phase. The "Bharat Natya Shastra" itself records it, though owing to the lack of more rational and objective understanding during the period of its compilation, it narrates the fact through a mythical episode in which the Rishis, alarmed at the laxity and indiscipline among dancers, uttered a curse on dance, but Bharat Muni, the supposed founder of dance, having exercised all his priestly influence, saved the art from its complete ruination. The fact that human mind, as yet too irrational to be objective with regard to beauty that manifests itself only through youthful human forms, execrated dancers to social disabilities, has not been recognised. Here volumes could be written narrating the impact of this irrational attitude on dance and its exponents. But I better leave it to people more competent to do it. I would rather say few words about the life that I have experienced as a dancer.

Mystified Secrecy

The beginning of my career was marked by intense rumination over an intriguing fact: a sort of secretiveness on the part of experts about their art; as if everyone of them was afraid of losing his art by showing it to others, as if dance was more like a material object which could be picked up and misappropriated rather than its being an art, needing talents, devotion and perseverence to be mastered. This attitude on their part had for long been a mystery to me. I have often felt bitter about it, thinking in my frustration no end of ill of the experts. I have thought of

SMTI. DAMAYANTI JOSHI

them as ungracious. It had given me hard time, made my career harder than what I had thought it to be. Then, as I grew wiser, experience having taught valuable lessons, I probed into the mystery, much to my sorrow and anguish though I found that, unless rigid discretion bordering on mystified secrecy was exercised, there were people to exploit leniency; I found that there were people who, accepting dance as a means of subsistence, learnt or rather feigned to learn in a short time styles and techniques that were too difficult to be mastered in a number of years. Such people, abundant in number, quickly become dancers at large and contribute directly towards the pollution of classical school and tradition—a thing no votary of this art would countenance with charity. Mystified secrecy on their part is therefore an objective necessity for the preservation of the intrinsic purity and integrity of the institution.

It is not that such people who want to become dancers quick are not gifted or that they lack the necessary sincerity of purpose to uphold and enhance the honour and integrity of the art they choose as their career. It will be wrong and will be a cruel injustice, to presume so. Because, they have verve, they have talents, they have the necessary sincerity of purpose; what they do not have are, mostly, the necessary conditions that can make fidelity both obligatory and practicable. Conditions of life insinuate mercenary motives into their creative pursuits, and pollution of techniques and traditions follows as a corollary to the process.

Here we come across a paradox, a tragic paradox of dance as an institution and as a career as, in fact, it has been since the exercration of dance by the community of Rishis which was supposed to have been fought by Bharat Muni.

Tributes To Mme. Menka

If I come to think about, I wonder what would have been my own carrer had there not been two factors, two powerful factors, to keep me strictly obedient to the classic schools. Firstly, I started my career as a child, a toddling child if you believe, under the fostering care of a renowned devotee of dance, the lamented Madame Menaka. It was a momentous period of my life, this career of mine in the Menaka Ballet. A pioneer as she was, the Late Madame Menaka, prompted by her selfless devotion to her art, had taken on her shoulders the Himalayan task of carrying the message of Indian civilisation far and wide through her dance. It had been my good luck, a very enviable piece of good luck, to be one of her troupe during that cultural campaign of hers in Europe and the Far East. The applause and ovation that had been accorded to the troupe and its presentation at each and every place of this far flung itinerary had left a deep impress on my mind, young and impressionable as it was at that tender age. To see hundreds and hundreds of people, whether they had been French, Germans, Czechs or citizens of any other country, all sitting in rapt attention, occasionally bursting forth in loud cheers at us on the stage, had been an inspiring, a very singularly inspiring experience. And coupled with the example of Madame Menaka's almost superstitious devotion to her art, this inspiration had infected me, in fact all of us, with a consuming desire to acquire complete mastery over dance. We all had been imbued with the deepest sincerity of purpose, obeying Menaka in strict discipline.

I then drifted away from the troupe, beginning my independent career under the patronage of another person who, though not an artist, is nevertheless sanguine with artistic zeal and gifted with all the moral and mental endowments that go to make an ideal patron of any branch of art. It is my mother. She, with her ambition and rational attitude provided me with the atmospheric setting necessary for the making of adancer. She kept me under the best of teachers and offered me scope for the most rigorous and disciplined course of training.

She like so many parents, had to do all this for me under overwhelming handicaps, handicaps that are the by-products of poverty. But my mother is too courageous, too gifted to falter in the face of adverse circumstances. She worked in films, arranged for stage performances of my art, and we both fought poverty, while my course of training continued uniterrupted unto this day.

Unsolved Paradox

Yet, these two powerful factors notwithstanding, I have at both these phases of my career, particularly during the latter, felt the impact of the paradox mentioned above every now and then. It is now easy to understand what an impediment it is to those who unlike me, do not have the good fortune of having a patron like Menaka and a mother like mine, both holding the purity of dance above the promises of life.

I often wonder how this unfortunate paradox can be solved. Of course, my ruminations bring me no solution. All I feel—it is always a vague feeling I must add—is that dance should be taught, controlled and encouraged through our universities. I have no idea how this can be done, situated as we are with multifarious problems, more vital than dance, staring the nation in the face. But then that is a problem that is baffling our national genius and how can I venture to offer any solution. My intention here has been to trace through my own experience how, owing to lack of educational resources and ,encouragement talents, even though they might be uncommonly gifted, languish in poverty and oblivion, dragging in a morass not only themselves but also the art they love and which they genuinely aspire to serve.

Lovesick Young Man: "Darling you look sweet enough to eat!"

She: "Good. Now you mention it I could do with a snack somewhere."

Professor Of Fashion

Britain's first Professor of Fashion has started on her job. The post has been created by the Royal College of Arts, Kensington (London), and tall fair Madge Garland has been selected to carry out the policy of building up British fashions to rival those of Paris and New York. Mrs. Garland, a former fashion editor of "VOGUE," is fashion manager of a West End store, and Fashion Adviser to the Board of Trade.

Indian Social Worker In Britain

Miss D. Taraporevala of the Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Bombay, is now in Britain on a four-month visit during which she will study the organisation of girls' clubs and the treatment of juvenile delinquents. She is one of the ten holders of the U.N. Social Affairs Fellowships and her course of study in Britain was arranged by the British Council.

LIGHTHOUSES

The world's loneliest job—lighthouse tending—is on the way out. The first radio-operated lighthouse has been put into service on Utgrunden, a rocky reef in the kalmar shoals of southern Sweden. It has no attendants but is directed by wireless from the Garpen lighthouse some four milesc away. Microwave impulses operate the turning on and off of lights, the emergency gas lights, and changes of signals for clear or foggy weather. The waves are received by a special selector and impulses are transmitted back to Garpen informing the operator that his "orders" have been carried out.—"Gazette De Lausanne," Switzerland.

Challenge To Our Music

BY SUSHEELA MISRA

PATRONISING painting-Exhibitions has become quite the fashions of the day but of all the Fine Arts, "Music" still remains the Cinderella in our country. The "Cream of society" consists of those who become starry-eyed and enraptured at the very mention of magic Western names like —"the Voice" and the "Magic Bow", but look blank and bored at the mention of Indian celebrities in Music!

Our painted, English-lisping "technicolour babies" and their gallant cocktail-sipping escorts are in their element in the Ball-rooms of fuming cups and swaying couples. Their pulses quicken to the syncopated and jazzy rhythms in these hot-houses of Western art. What with little cupfuls of drinks, with heads clouded with smokes and drinks, and with 'armfuls' of charming partners, these delicate minions of society can stay up wide awake and active till the small hours of the morning! But bah! how can you expect them to sit through 2 or 3 "tedious and endless" hours of "boring" Indian classical "wailing"! You should realize that it would give them a severe headache, backache and what not (all except a heartache) These "cultured" specimens are not the only sinners towards our music. Most of our esteemed leaders in spite of their 'patriotic' and eloquent talks about our "glorious artistic and cultural heritage" and so on, pay scant respect to music in actual practice. For instance, I know one such leader (the patron of the evening!) who came nearly two hours late for the big Indian classical programme of the evening and thus kept an audience of hundreds waiting for his precious arrival; and then, he left the Hall without sitting through even one single item fully! Such is the respect shown to this great Art of our country by some leaders even! Is it any wonder that even after a year of freedom, our musical institutions are still tottering for want of government support and some of our talented artists are still struggling for a decent livelihood?

Economy Again

Unfortunately, there is a vital link between sordid money and divine music because if we want our music to live and thrive, we must put our musicians above want and above sordid cares—like struggling for a livelihood. No music can thrive without plenty of patronage, sympathy and appreciation. Leaving the high plane of our leaders, let us come down to the world of Big Money in our country—Unfortunately, those moneyed people of our country have an amazing sense of economy where music is concerned! They will let money flow for paying causes like parties and donations in honour of Big Shots and for any amount of superfluous personal luxuries. But buying tickets for an Indian Musical Concert or engaging a music-teacher for their children is 'beyond their means"! "Can you get a music-teacher for my 2 or three (or more!) children for fifteen rupees a month? I can't spend more than that" as a request one has often heard from people who lavish money unscrupulously on all sorts of luxuries! Without a moment's hesitation, they will write off fat cheques for the placation of influential Big Guns. But go to them and try to squeeze out a few chips in the cause of Fine Arts (especially music)—They will tighten their fists and wriggle out with a ready list of excuses cloth'd in the politest of phrases. "Is Big Shot No. 1 coming"? they ask you. When you say—"No", they will ask you with waning interest—"At least Big Shot No. 2"? You say reluctantly that he too is not gracing the occasion. Then they put the last question with little or no interst at all—"Not even Big Shot No. 3?" When you again answer in the negative, they remember that they are already booked up for the evening. And then they cleverly mange to see you out with all your tickets in tact and not an extra pie in your pocket!.... Or, there is another sort of reaction. Mr. Big Money regrets, at the very outset, that he is booked up for another engagement and that, therefore, he cannot possibly buy tickets or come for your music function. You casually put in:—"Mr. Big Shot is coming, by the way!" And then, he suddenly remembers that "the other engagement" is not really on that date at all and that therefore, he can gladly come for your music-party.. ..The best way to collect a capacity—audience for an Indian music (classical—particularly.) Concert is either by distribution of complimentary tickets or by dangling a few weighty names as the possible patrons.... But tickets take away all charms from music for them.

Regular Menace

Another menace to our Music is a class of Philistine's who like to be looked upon as (condescending) patrons of Indian music. These can often be spotted in the front rows—shaking their heads and applauding at the wrong places, or disturbing the neighbours with a non-stop chatter on various topics including their own deep and abiding interest in Music. I remembers one such incident clearly A well-known Ustad was rendering one of his masterpiece-ragas in his inimitable way. A certain fashionable lady in the front row started explaining to her neighbours how fond she was of the musician's masterpiece —raga (of course, not recognising that he was singing that very same raga at that moment!) how; when, and where she had heard it—and so on—all this was being explained by her in such a loud voice that not only her unfortunate neighbours but the musician himself was disturbed and had to hush her with a quiet glare!

National Tragedy

In such a stingy and unsympathetic atomsphere, how can our music thrive? Alienation from our glorious cultural and artistic traditions has certainly been one of our big national tragedies resulting from centuries of slavery. For this tragedy, however, we have none but ourselves to blame. But for our utter lack of discrimination, and silly aping of the West, this alienation need not have occurred. One sadly wonders how many years of freedom it will take yet to awaken our rich, cultured and educated classes from their fools paradise of false values and make them alive to and aware of our ancient and peerless musical heritage!

FROM SCHOOL PLAYGROUND TO PROFESSIONAL CLUB

(Continued From Page 8)

—two years later, in 1906, by which time they had moved once more a little farther up the road, and celebrated the opening of their newest home (they have had many more since, including the vast White City stadium) by winning the Southern League championship.

Having reached this pinnacle of fame, they found themselves in trouble once more. They were expelled from the League because of the club's "objectionable conduct"—does not appear to have been stated. Yet the expulsion did not last long. A year later they returned to the Southern League and stayed there until they "expelled" themselves, after the 1914-18 war, as the result of a curious error of judgment. They heard that the Football League, composed of two divisions of twenty clubs, was planning to extend each division by two clubs for the 1919-20 season, and applied for one of the vacant places.

Rangers were so confident of their success that they resigned from the Southern League, but later crestfallen officials were told that they had failed to secure election. By now it was too late to go back to the Southern League, and their usual opponents were fully booked for Saturday matches, Rangers had to go through the whole season playing mid-week friendlies. They again sought election, with better success, then the Football League extended once more in 1920-21 and formed a Third Division

Rangers joined that division and remained in it without a break until gaining promotion last May.

There was a period when they had an arrangement with a local restaurant by which their young players, who needed building up with more to eat than they could get at home, could go there for extra meals at the club's expense

Idol Of The Crowd

That is a sample of the team spirit that runs through this club. It explains why they refused all the tempting offers received for their goalkeeper —Reg Allen—surely the best who has never worn an International jersey—because, having made up their minds to get a good team, they were (and are) equally determined to keep it.

To end this story of unity it is necessary to add that there is a great bond of friendship between the club and its supporters. The supporters have been responsible for many minor improvements at the ground, and the club is glad to acknowledge their help. That is why they are refraining from leaving their present ground at Ellerslie Road, Shepherd's Bush, although, with top capacity of 33,000, there will be a tight squeeze at many games from now on.

ACTORS

A group of Shakesperean actors of doubtful financial standing were lounging in a bar of a small village Inn in Cape province, South Africa. The manager entered and announced: "don't forget we are playing 'Romeo and Juliet' tonight."

"'Romeo and Juliet' Eh?" replied the leading man. "I can't possibly play Romeo with a three day's growth. Give me a Bob for a Shave!"

The manager was staggered. "A Bob! Stop! we'll play 'MacBeth."—"Cape Argus," Capetown.

Nizam As King Of Diamonds

(Continued From Page 5)

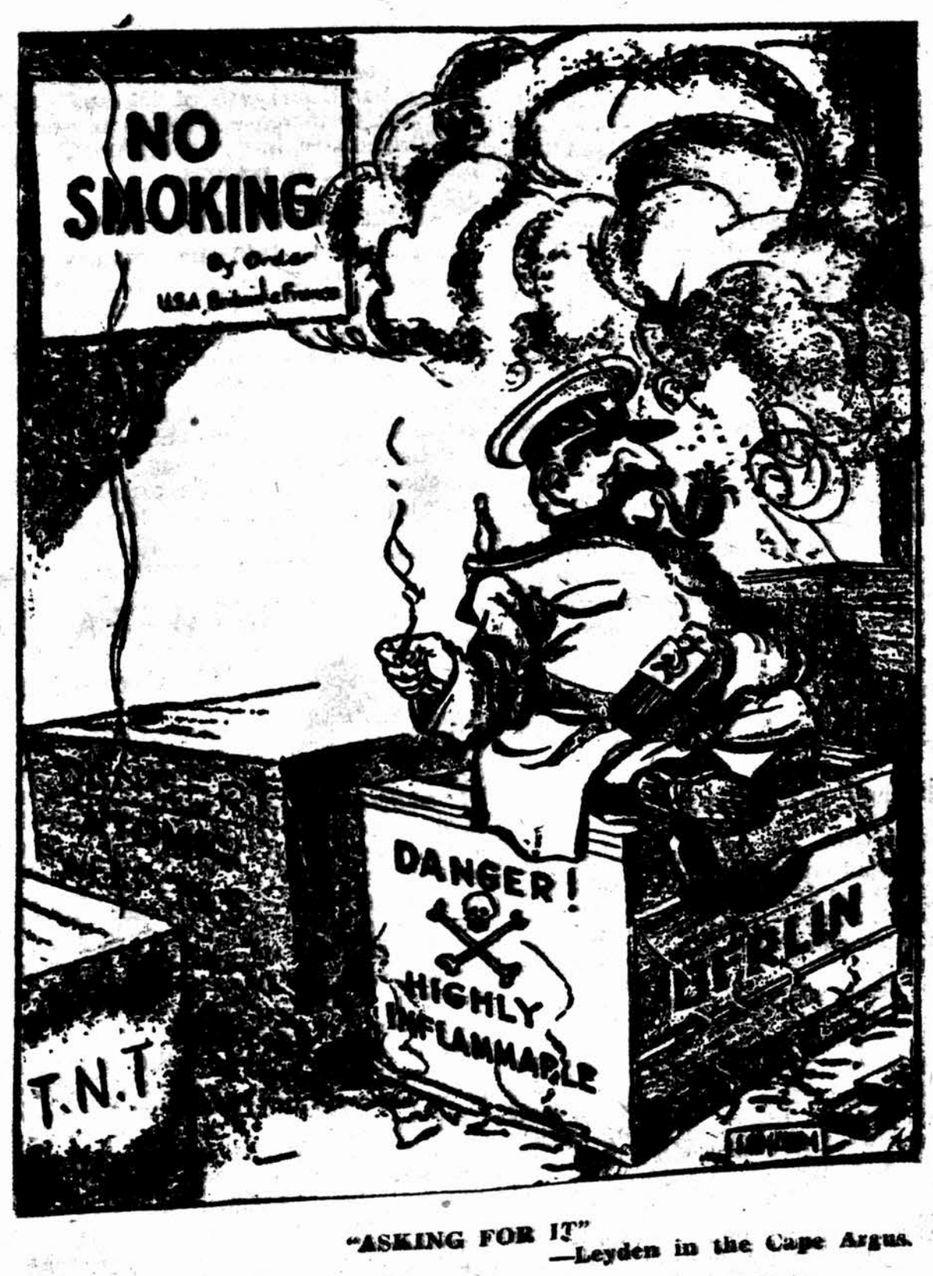
was found at Paktial in the Nizam's Dominions in 1701 is the Pitt or Regent, which weighed 410 carats and was valued at £ 480,000 The Diamond was acquired by Governor Pitt, of Madras for £ 2,400 and was bought by the Duke of Orleans for £ 80,000 (some say £ 135,000). It was reduced by cutting to 136 14/16 carats. It is said to be the property of the French Republic and to be seen at the Apollo Gallery at the Louvre.

According to Captain Munn, an attempt to open the Partial mine was made by the Hyderabad Deccan Company, who had obtained the mineral rights over this area, in 1896. The actual pit in which the ancient miners had worked was attacked, and the excavated alluvial was washed by modern machinery and resulted in the extraction of 3,440 stones weighing 2,085-/8 carats. The project was stopped in 1894 as being unprofitable. Captain Munn remarks that the company should have attacked new ground instead of spending their money on an old working.

Yet another among the famous Golconda diamonds worth noticing here is the Nizam diamond. According to a note on this diamond by Dr. Ball, the stone "was about the year 1835 resemble those of the earliest Cape diamond. Very little is known Cape diamond. Very little is known about the weight and quality of this stone. Mr. Piddington from a leaden model estimated that in the rough it weighed 277 carats. His account was from the information received from Captain Fitzgerald who was attached to the Nizam's service A different history of it is given by Captain Burton who says it was found buried in an earthen pipkin by a sowar at Narkola twenty miles east of Shamsabad. It is said to have then broken in three pieces the largest of which is supposed to weigh 375 carats; but there is a great deal of mystery about this stone."

Captain Munn has remarked that "there can be few places in the world to which the cry 'Ichabod!' can be more applied than to that portion of the Deccan adjacent to the Krishna River which was up to 1728 the sole source of the world's supply of diamonds. The best Indian diamonds are of unparalleled water and are immediately recognizable for this reason by an expert. They outclass any other germs yet found"

VIEWS ON GERMAN SITUATION



"ASKING FOR IT"
—Leyden in the Cape Argus.

While Mother Works.....

British mothers who have answered the Government's appeal for workers have no qualms about leaving their under-fives at any of the 908 day nurseries scattered all over the country. Over 43,000 children are fed and cared for by trained hands, their time-table including planned play aiming at the development of co-ordination between muscle and brain. The methods followed are based on the first nursery, established at Deptford in 1914 by Margaret and Rachel McMillan The idea gained ground rapidly, and the day nursery is now an accepted feature of national life

Our Delhi Letter *(From Our Own Correspondent)*

BATTLE FOR ECONOMY AT CENTRE

The Government of India has a three-pronged plan to fight inflation. It has the interim report of its Economy Committee. It has set up a Priority Board to examine all its development plans. It convened last week a Provincial Finance Ministers' conference in order to persuade them to face facts of the present economic situation

The Finance Ministers' Conference discussed everything, but decided nothing. The Government of India's Finance Minister, Dr. John Mathai, has been an economist, a financier and an administrator. He has, however, never been a politician, and as such, could not visualise the potentialities of Prohibition and Zamindari abolition at the next elections.

His scheme of things was intended to reduce expenditure, which in its turn, would reduce employment. This device could not be palatable to men, who had their eyes glued at the forthcoming elections.

How did the Government of India propose to fight inflation? It suggested to the provinces to postpone all avoidable expenditure. The abolition of Zamindari was, according to the Government of India, an item of avoidable expenditure. The Provinces did not take that view and consoled the Government of India by explaining that it would take at least two years to liquidate the zamindars, by which time the economic conditions were sure to improve. It was, however, not disclosed that by that time elections would also be over.

Centre's Stipulation

In the second category fell the Provincial development schemes. The Government of India, plainly and frankly, stated that its anticipations of 1946 that during the five years beginning with 1947-48, the Provinces could count on Central grants of the order of Rs. 250 crores for supplementing their own resources, could not be realized. Notwithstanding this failure, the Government of India reiterated its determination to honour its commitments to the Provinces. It, however, demanded of the Provinces to fulfl their obligation by producing fifty per cent of the grant from their own revenues. It laid down that the Centre's grant would be limited to half the expenditure actually incurred during the year by the Provinces and the commitment of the Centre would be liquidated over the period of the actual execution of the schemes, and not necessarily in four years. What were the reactions of the Provinces? Some of them explained that in their present position it would be difficult for them to meet the Centre's stipulation that an equal amount should be made available from their own resources. As for the priorities, it was urged that regard should be had to the fact that a large number of schemes had already been started. It was also pointed that priority should be given not only to essential projects, but also to their supplementaries. The point was also made that the campaign for the Grow More Food should not be included in the ordinary development grants. Further, restrictions on the provinces using their accumulated balances for financing development projects would cause hardships. This completed the disillusionment.

The Economy Committee has completed its examination of the Ministries of Agriculture, Education, Health, Food, Labour, States, External Affairs, Transport, Home Information and Broadcasting and the Cabinet Secretariat, and has so far, submitted two interim reports. It proposes to examine the Ministries of Commerce, Communications, Works, Mines and Power and Industry and Supply this month.

Apropos the Ministries dealing with the Provincialised subjects, the Committee noticed a tendency on the part of the Provincial Governments to shirk responsibility and look to the Centre to do their work. It, therefore, laid down that the Centre should not accept responsibilities not entrusted to it by the law of constitution. The Agriculture Ministry, for example, was asked by the Committee not to undertake cultivation in the future. The Centre should confine itself to the co-ordination of Provincial effort, assist them with advice and secure personnel for them. It should not encourage them in transferring to the Centre responsibilities placed on them by the Constitution. In regard to Agriculture Ministry, the Committee has recommended the winding up of the Groundwater Organisation and limitation of the life of the Tractor Organisation to five years. The creation of Cattle Breeding Farms is to be postponed for five years, while the Grow More Food Campaign is to be limited to schemes which are certain of giving an increased yield. The Ministry has a total strength of four hundred and has proposed to make further additions of a hundred and eleven men. The Economy Committee has recommended a retrenchment of 289 persons, thereby effecting a saving of Rs. 5,20,000 a year in its budget.

Good Money For Bad Grain

The sister Ministry of Food has come in for a good deal of criticism. The Ministry gives a subsidy of Rs. 6 crores a year on foodgrains. And yet the quality of foodgrains made available to the consumer is very poor indeed. The Committee holds that this was due to the inefficiency and perhaps dishonestly in the administrative machinery, including traders.

It is pointed out in this connection that amount paid for the purchase of foodgrains from abroad in 1946-48 amounted to Rs. thirty crores. The Committee has recommended the immediate removal of control from Vanaspati. The Food Ministry has a strength of sixty-nine officers and 737 ministerial staff in its Secretariat and thirtynine in its Regional Commissionerships, making a total of 843. The Ministry proposes to make 481 appointments, including seventy-one officers. The Committee has recommended a reduction of thirty-five officers and two hundred twenty-seven in the Ministerial staff.

The Health Ministry has grown five times in ten years; its budget having gone up from Rs. 20,65,000 in 1938-39 to Rs. 102,91,000 in 1948-49. The organisation of the Director-General of Health Service during this period has grown from Rs. 3,13,000 to Rs. 31,53,000. The Committee held that the maintenance of large staff of Advisers at the Headquarters of the Government of India is a definite loss to the country at the time of severe shortages of medical men. The Director General could consult the experts, employed in the Provinces, on specific problems, if he so desired. The present practice should be abandoned, says the Committee. The work of the Ministry, adds the Committee, should be confined to matters of policy. The Committee's axe has fallen on the followings:

(1) Consultant Architect,
(2) Special Insurance,
(3) Refugees Relief,
(4) Re-Settlement of demobilised medical personnel.
(5) Lake Medical College at Calcutta.

As for the Medical men sent abroad, the Committee asserts that they are bound to go back to their practice after their return to India, and as such, the scheme should be wound up. It has also suggested the amalgamation of the Ministry's stores with similar organisation in the Defence Ministry. The Committee would like some working arrangement with the West Bengal Government for the Calcutta School of Tropical Medicine.

The Ministry and its attached offices have fifty-one officers and proposes to appoint twenty-five more. The Committee has recommended a reduction of twenty-five officers, which would give a saving of Rs. 6,94,000. The Ministry has a staff of 535 Ministerial staff and proposes to appoint 247 more men. The Committee has recomended a reduction of 288 men. thereby saving Rs. 6,94,900.

The Education Ministry's Budget has gone up from Rs. 2,37,900 in 1938-39 to Rs. 48.99,600 in 1948-49.

Cultural Attaches

The Economy Committee has recommended the immediate abolition of all the posts of Cultural attaches in India's Embassies. It has recommended postponement for five years of the following:

(1) Archaeological Museum.
(2) Copyright Library.

It has fixed officers for Indian students in the USA at three and in the UK at five. The Committee is definitely opposed to the Ministry undertaking direct administrative duties.

The Ministry has a total staff of fifty officers and 240 men. It has proposals to increase its strength by twenty-four officers and 157 men. The Committee has recommended a reduction of twenty-six officers and 157 men, thereby making a saving of Rs. 6,19,000.

It is no use in enacting a law, unless the Government has machinery to implement the Law, says the Committee, in dealing with the Labour Ministry. It would be far better to concentrate on few important problems, adds the Committee. It holds that the Industrial Housing programme of the Ministry will further accentuate inflation. It is definitely opposed to the Ministry's scheme to appoint Labour Attaches in India's embassies in the USA, UK, Malaya, China, Geneva, Ceylon and Burma. The Committee, feels that a good deal of economy can be effected in the Ministry's training organisation. The Ministry's Employment Exchanges have sixty-three officers and 180 men. The Committee is definitely of opinion that these Labour Exchanges should be transferred to the Provinces.

The following reductions are proposed in the Transport Ministry:

SECRETARIAT: exising strength 17 officers
" proposed additions 14 officers
" Reductions proposed 3 officers
" Existing strength 185 staff
Proposed strength 118 staff
" Reductions proposed 63 staff

Road Organisation:

Existing strength	51	officers
Proposed additions	48	"
Reductions proposed	3	"
Existing strength	195	men
Proposed additions	129	men
Reductions proposed	66	men

The Committee holds that the publicity campaign undertaken by the Ministry of Information were conducted inefficiently and uneconomically. The Committee has made the following recommendations:—

Bureau Of Press Information

(1) All the Regional Offices should be abolished.

(2) The posts of Deputy Principal Information Officers should be abolished.

(3) All twenty translators should be axed.

(4) The number of Information Officers should be reduced from seventeen to four.

The Bureau has a strength of 468 and has proposals to increase it by 126 persons.

PUBLICATIONS BRANCH:

The Committee has recommended that the work of this branch should be left to private enterprise. The branch has a strength of 159 and has proposals to increase it by 74 persons. The Committee has recommended a reduction of 85 persons.

ADVERTISING CONSULTANT

From 1945 to 1948 the organisation has spent Rs. 60.28 lakhs in advertising Rs. 8.94 lakhs on commission at the rate of 15% and Rs. 6.46 lakhs on its own administration. The Committee holds that the organisation should be recognised by the Indian and Eastern Newspaper Society and thereby save all the expense paid for commission charges. The organisation has a strength of 112 and has proposals to increase it by 54 persons. The Committee has recommended a reduction of 58 persons.

The Committee has recommended a saving of Rs. 5,93,000 in the External Affairs Ministry by a reduction of 58 officers and 87 men. The present strength of the Ministry is 87 officers and 455 men. It has proposals to increase by 58 officers and 268 men.

The Committee has also recommended that no more missions and embassies should be opened for a period of three years and the opening of embassies at Rome, Stockholm and The Hague should be postponed for the same period. The existing or proposed posts of publicity officers at Paris, Prague, Moscow, Shanghai, Bangkok and Saigon should be abolished. Publicity officers now exist at Kabul, Teheran, Jeddah, Nanking, Batavia, Rangoon, Singapore, Karachi, London, Nairobi, Cairo, Canberra, Washington, New York and Ottawa. It is proposed to appoint Information offices at Ankara, Tokyo, Shanghai, Bangkok, Saigon, Colombo, Johannesburg, Paris, Geneva, Prague, San Francisco, West Indies, Rio-de-Jenero, and Buenos Aires. The Committee has recommended that the External Publicity organisation should be reverted back to the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting. The Cultural Relations Officers should be axed.

The Committee has recommended that the strength of the delegations should be economised in the future.

Notwithstanding a directive by the Prime Minister against the grant of additional pay, the Ministry of Works, Mines and Power has recently increased the salary of one Sardar Mansingh to Rs. 3,250 per month. He was still recently a Superintending Engineer under the Chief Engineer, whose maximum salary is Rs. 3,000 a month. The salary of Rai Bahadur A. N. Khosla, has been fixed at Rs. 3,750 a month. The Ministry has appointed Mr. Gulati as a Deputy Secretary. He is an Irrigation Engineer and has been appointed to scrutinize the proposals of Rai Bahadur A. N. Khosla and submit his report to Rai Bahadur A. N. Khosla.

The Rai Bahadur has two individualities. He is the Chairman of the Central Waterways Irrigation and Navigation Commission. He is also an Additional Secretary in the Ministry of Works, Mines and Power. In his capacity as Chairman of "CWINC" he will submit his proposals for the scrutiny of Mr. Gulati. In his capacity as the Additional Secretary, he will examine Mr. Gulati's report. Even in the darkest days of war such a perfect bypassing of the Secretariat control was not evolved by the British Rulers of India. The Financial control has almost disappeared. The Financial Adviser has the status of a Deputy Secretary and could not stand up against the Lords of Squander-mania.

The Priority Committee is the third weapon of attack on inflation. The Provincial Attitude was indicated at the Provincial Finance Ministers conference last week. The attitude of the Central Ministries is no better. Each Ministry regards itself an autonomous body and is not likely to agree to even postponement of its plans. One view here is that unless the Prime Minister gives his unqualified support to his colleague, the Finance Minister, in putting down expenditure and in postponing all avoidable plan, there would be no improvement in the economic situation of the country.

BETWEEN YOU AND ME

(Continued from page 3)

criticise the very leaders who in the past provided inspiration for the noblest effort of the nation. Curiously, that section of the press which used to consult its own safety and profit during the British regime by backing it for all it was worth as against the Congress, has now swung into an attitude of vociferous loyalty to the present rulers. It is injuring them now with flattery just as formerly it impeded them with hostility. The economic foundations of journalism tend to place it at the mercy of rich and powerful interests. Duty often comes into conflict with safety. This is, here and everywhere, the eternal dilemma of the conscientious journalist. Social intelligence must come to the rescue in all cases of conflict between economic power and freedom of the press. Otherwise the press will be enslaved to the wealthy." Mr. Khasa Subba Rau is one of those who have taken to journalism as a national mission and have stuck to their views at all costs. The Indian press has contributed the lion's share to the achievement of freedom, but there is the danger of its being treated as a "poor relation" in the bargain. Will journalism be able to stir social conscience, activise it into social intelligence and mobilise its forces to its own rescue? That way lies double protection for democracy.

The Famous Astrologer

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"THE SEVEN HILLS"

D. CHANDRASEKHARAN

WIEN Nirmala pressed the button of the calling bell at the door of Lalaji's luxurious mansion, she was under no illusions as to the welcome she might receive. She was pale and nervous. She wished for more courage. She had always hated asking favour of people and the land-lord was probably an old wretch who would freeze her down in no time short.

A middle aged peon clad in white uniform. greeted her in response to her call and asked her business.

"Direct me to Lalaji's office please," she eplied.

In no time she was in front of a decent room whose entrance was covered with a curtain, a specimen of exquisite embroidery and spray work. She touched the curtain haltingly, but she could not hesitate because the peon was gazing at her curiously. So she entered the room, moving the curtain to a side. To her utter surprise, the man behind the huge rosewood desk was not Lalaji, the old Zamindar, but a handsome lad of five and twenty.

"I am so glad to meet you, Miss I am Babulal, nephew of Lalaji. I am taking my uncle's place in his absence. Be seated please'."

He smiled at Nirmala as he pulled out a chair for her on the other side of the desk. She felt muddled as she tried to muffle her emotions. She decided not to plunge into conversation immediately with this beautiful, dashing intriguing young man. She cast her large dark eyes downward, so that her thick lashes lay against her cheeks appealingly.

"I presume, you know Sir, that "The Seven Hills" our property, is now for sale" said Nirmala inquisitively, breaking the silence that prevailed till then.

Babulal nodded and Nirmala liked his sympathetic and attentive attitude.

"Lalaji was munificent enough to grant a loan of Rs. 5,000, to my father. Sir, my father Sri Ramesh Mitra would never have borrowed from anyone but for my sister's marriage. It could not be repaid all through his life. He expired last year leaving behind him that debt, and nothing but debt with the result the estate went to the hands of your uncle. I hear, that is for sale now," she continued without a pause.

"That is very good. If the property is sold, you shall be free from all debts and enjoy the surplus" remarked Babulal, seriously.

"I was born there and it has always been my home. Every inch of it is a part and parcel of my life. I cannot stand to give it up."

Tears were rolling down her cheeks, as she scratched the carpet with her toe, in remorse.

"Miss Mitra, sorry to say that I have no hand in my uncle's affairs. But I assure you, I can only discourage the sale of "The Seven Hills" as best as I can," Babu grinned at her understandingly.

"Thanks very much."

"I have the least idea of your estate at all. I hear that "Seven Hills" is best on moon-lit nights. I may visit the Estate house next Friday night." There was mischief in his eyes as he talked in praise of the "Seven Hills." Nirmala felt so happy for the first time after her father's death and wondered at Babu's magical influence over her. With a light heart and an assuring smile she told him good-bye at the door of the office building.

★

To Nirmala, a day with Babulal was a day with a heavenly body descended on earth. That night consisted of lots of conversation, laughter, exchange of hearts, and romance would not have found a better day than that full-moon Friday.

He was punctual and Nirmala took him round the old house and insisted that he should lunch with her. Babu protested politely, but all his protests were over-ridden. The couple walked up the hill-track. All they saw, from a withered leaf, floating on the water-surface to the big full-moon reflected in the calm waters like a huge shield of bronze, had never seemed so romantic and exciting before. Nirmala found in him perfect companionship.

"What is your hobby? Collecting the various varieties of ripe leaves?" questioned Babu mockingly.

"Collecting stamps, inland and foreign" she replied almost immediately without hesitation.

"Yours please?" There was a questioning look on her face.

"I work out cross-word puzzles; but I regret to say that never have I succeeded. Miss Nirmala, now I realise the truth of the rumour I heard of the Seven Hills. The full-moon with her natural environments creates a deep attachment between the two sexes under her shade. When he told Nirmala Good night, he repeated the promise he had made about discouraging the sale of her lovely place, and kissed her hand affectionately.

He had gone and she lay in bed staring at the full moon that gleamed through the window. Babu had kissed her. That evidently proved his love for her. He had also said that he would visit the estate often. This was not a love at first sight, she thought. The promise of tomorrow made her so happy that she could hardly have a wink of sleep.

Nirmala was somewhat surprised to see a Buick-eight in front of her house at half-past three. It was the biggest car she had seen in those parts. There came a man with Babulal. His expensive tweeds and the polished language he spoke, gave her an impression that he should be a well educated "London-returned."

"This is Mr. Lokanathan of Mysore. He has come over here in connection with the sale of "Seven Hills", Babu introduced the stranger to Nirmala.

She walked through the house with the two youngmen. Babu was telling all in favour of the house and the estate. He was using his best wits of a pucca salesman, as if ignorant of his promise. She thought Babu had changed his mind and the poor girl became desperate. Her heart was so heavy that she could hardly bear it. She called him a mountebank, a reprobate and so on.

Nirmala glanced at Babulal. At the moment he seemed like a stranger to her. She gathered from their conversation that Lokanathan was a richman living with his de-relict mother and a spinster sister. It was quite certain that he was very eager to buy the estate.

"I have to consult the matter with my people before acceptance. As for myself, I am immensely pleased with the estate, the estate-house and the charming owner of the property" concluded Lokanathan with a faint smile on his lips.

"Ram Ram, only the estate and the estate house are for sale and not the owner too" replied Nirmala contemptuously and retired as the gentlemen sank in laughter. She saw them drove off. The tears were already making a channel down her cheeks by the time she closed the door.

★

"Tut! Tut!"

"....."

"Tut! Tut!! Tut!!!"

Nirmala rose from her lounge and walked to the doors reluctantly. When she opened the door, there stood Babulal grinning mischievously at her. He was followed by Lokanathan and Sudha, the latter's sister. Sudha was lovely with her long glittering pigtails hanging on either side of her youthful chest. Her blue georgette made her still more charmful. As they sat Nirmala discovered that Babu was too much acquainted with Sudha. They were sitting side by side, hand in hand and shoulder to shoulder. That solved her problem which had worried her since a week. A thousand abstract ideas flashed across her mind. But nothing made her happy. She decided that Babulal ignored his promise and caried on the sale so successfully just to court Sudha, who could finance his unsuccessful trade of cross-words.

Lokanathan did not settle anything at all. He always said something about making up his mind about "The Seven Hills", something about seeing her again and again. She never liked this sort of thing to happen. But her contempt for Babu forced her to accept his invitations to dinners and parties and smile at him on his frequent visits to her home.

"If you marry me Nirmala, we will be the happiest couple in this locality. I will buy your estate for you and let us make this our home", proposed Lokanathan one fine evening apologetically.

Nirmala neither nodded in assent nor replied. She was hesitant. She hated Babu. She found that Lokanathan was the most eligible man in sight. He loved her madly. She too might begin to love him in course of time. She was already fond of him.

She lay in her murky room, wondering whether she had been wise. If she married him she would have her own lovely seven Hills. He had promised to improve the place and make it a happy abode. He was coming out the next Wednesday after all the papers had been signed. Though sleep came to her lids she could not have a sound sleep, having given shelter to numerous thoughts, which were tearing her peace to pieces. At times philosophy made its holy presence before her. "After all I was not born with this estate, nor is it going to accompany me after my death. Why should I be a victim to these scamps just for the sake of this estate?" she thought.

The expected Wednesday came. The Buick Eight majestically crawled to her doors. She ran to him curiously, and stepped back noticing immediately that he looked annoyed.

"What is the matter?" she asked inquisitively.

"Do you know Miss Mitra, that this Estate is already sold? I understand that you people are playing a trick on me. I may assure you, you will meet its consequence shortly" roared Lokanathan with a contemptuous look.

"Is it so? sold to whom?"

"Ah! Innocent as you are, nothing is known to you. It is sold to Babulal, that scamp who brought me here. I pity you for your innocence", he remarked in a way of ridicule

She gasped at his words. It was impossible. How could Babu buy her costly estate. "Babu must have been financed by Sudha. They would marry and settle in the Seven Hills happily."

She was too furious and wished to make everything clear. She forgot her own self. She ran to the car, stepped into it and requested Lokanathan to take her to "Syllivan's Gate" four miles from her estate. Lokanathan was astounded at her strange conduct that day, still he obeyed her commands without a word. As the car reached its destination, she stepped out, thanked him and told him not to wait for her. She spoke as if she was talking to a taxi-driver.

She knocked the door impetiently. There was no response. She suspected that Babu must be engrossed in wooing Sudha. The door opened and she was greeted by the familiar mischievous smile of Babu. She hated that smile, the betraying and hypocritical smile. It was the art of a quack. Her temper reached its zenith and she called him by whatever names she could possibly think of.

"You Carlton, a promise breaker, all for money to finance your cross-word-trade," Concluded Nirmala, amidst her continual sobs.

"Misfortunes and disappointments are quite common in the life of every girl. Nirmala, I like girls with—"

"Yes, girls with fortune" burst out Nirmala wiping out her tears with the edge of her saree.

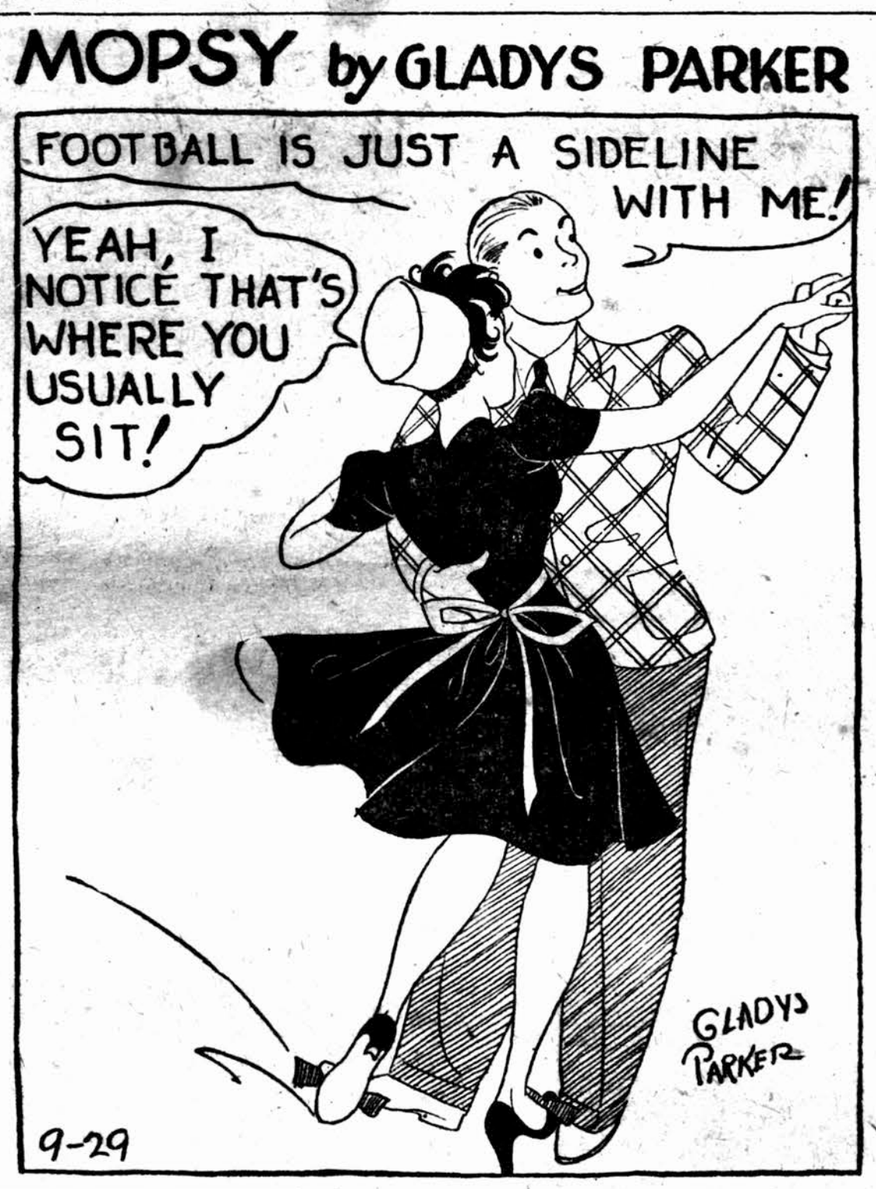
"Niru darling, my latest crossword won the first prize and I made the payment and bought the house. Now I am giving it to you for a wedding present. These misfortunes came on us to strengthen our attachment. Look at them with reverence."

"You did not love Sudha?" questioned Niru appealingly playing on the curls, that fell on his forehead. "of course not, for, I am a promise breaker, reprobate and scamp!" replied Babu with a serious grin on him.

She knew suddenly that she was going to spend the rest of her life with him.

"Forgive me dear, all for my estate. No estate on earth is more precious to me than your genuine love" Tears of joy and repentence, that trickled on her cheeks, needed his sympathy.

There was no time to forgive her; she was already clinging to him in fond embrace.



GAEKWAR AND HALIFAX REFUSED BUILDING LICENSE!

(Continued From Page 2)

his own design. There are, indeed, many other ways in which money may be spent without restriction.

And if any rich man has more money than he needs, or doesn't want to be extravagant, he can always "invest in national savings". Or he can give his money away. Lord Kenilworth, retired automobile magnate, has just given 400,000 dollars to COUNTRY CATHEDRAL.

Perhaps it is surprising that so many people in Britain today have so much money to spend. The truth is that, while possesors of vast wealth are reduced in umber, every year, many people, though less wealthy then they were, can still count themselves rich. They are able to with stand for the time being the effect of Income tax which in the top brackets eats into capital.

But the slow process of taxation—and death duties upto 75 per cent.—will continue to reduce the rans of the wealthy. The fact that so many of the treasures coming under the auctioneer's hammer are the heirlooms and prized possessions of Britain's once wealthy aristocracy is itself an indication of the changing times.

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GIGOLOS

The hundreds of gigolos on the French Riviera still shine with the elegant appearance of their well-gummed hair and natty suits, but their spirits are ruffled. The French Governments has reinstituted a law taxing them 50,000 Francs ($400) a year as "drones" since they do no useful work.

To beat the tax, the gigolos are trying to form a union and have the French Ministry of finance recognize their profession as a trade and part of the regular tourist service. The more adventurous among them, who feel that the Government's answer will be "no," have gathered up their charm and set off for Monte Carlo to claim residence in the independent principality of Monaco.

The gigolos are particularly aroused by the tax since the seasonal influx of lonely hearted women is descending on the Riviera, and they foresee themselves deprived of many pleasant evenings of dining and dancing — "Aftonbladet," Stockolm.

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They Learn 'Road Sense' While They Play

THE MOST POPULAR FEATURE WITH CHILDREN IN THE LORDSHIP RECREATION GROUND AT TOTTENHAM, LONDON, N., IS THE COUNCIL'S MODEL TRAFFIC AREA. THE MODEL TRAFFIC AREA FOR CHILDREN IS RUN ACCORDING TO THE HIGHWAY CODE, AND TO ENCOURAGE THEM TO LEARN THE RULES OF THE ROAD WHILE THEY PLAY, THE COUNCIL LOAN CYCLES AND TRICYCLES TO THE YOUNGSTERS FOR USE ON THE ROADS IN THE AREA. NOVEL FEATURES OF THE AREA ARE THE TRAFFIC LIGHTS, TRAFFIC ROUNDABOUTS, POLICE CALL BOXES, PEDESTRIAN CROSSINGS, AND ROAD SIGNS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS—ALL IN MINIATURE—WHICH ARE LIKELY TO BE ENCOUNTERED ON AN ACTUAL ROAD.

Two young cyclists stop alongside a "Halt" sign.

Children leaving the Council Office in the recreation ground with their tricycles to "learn while they play" on the Model Traffic Area.

A young road user stops at a pedestrian crossing to allow three youngsters to cross the road.

"Turn Right" and "No Entry" traffic signs in the Model Traffic Area.

With the traffic lights at "Go" young cyclists stream over a crossing, while other youngsters wait on the Kerbside to use a pedestrian crossing.

An ex-cab driver, now an attendant at the recreation ground explains the working of the traffic lights to a young road user.

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